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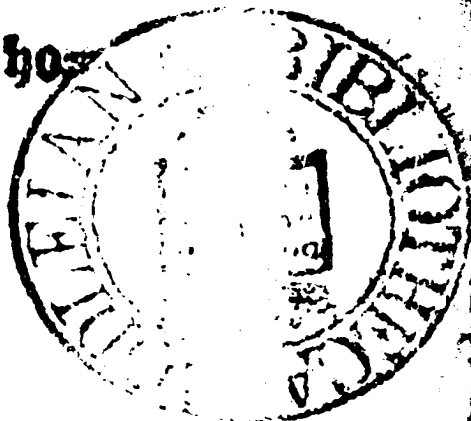
**The faythfull and  
true storpe of the destru-**

**ction of Trope, compyled by  
Dares Phrygius, which  
was a souldier while  
the siege lasted,**

**Translated  
into Englyshe by Tho-  
mas Paynell.**

(r)

**Anno. 1543.**



To the right worship-  
full Syr John Bourne knyght, one  
of the Quenes cheif secretaries,  
Thomas Darnell wyssheth  
all health and prosperitie.



After that  
this hystoꝛpe  
of the ruine &  
destruction of  
Troye writ-  
ten by the aun-  
cient hystoꝛis  
graph Dares  
Phrygius,  
was euen of late deliuered me, tran-  
slated into Frenche, and that I had  
perused, & well perceaued the truth,  
the pretie and fyne conueyaunce ther  
of, the politike and ingenious seates  
of

**The epistle Dedicatory.**

of martiall actes, and the prudent per-  
suasions and counsels, both of the  
Grecians, and of the Troians ther-  
in contayned: I was so in loue ther-  
with, that incontinently I prepared  
both penne, ynke, and paper, to tran-  
slate the same into oure Englyshe  
tonge: ponderynge therewith, howe  
pleasaunt & how profitable a thinge  
it shulde be vnto the nobilitie of this  
our realme, most seruentye in these  
our dayes geue to the knowledg of  
foryen histories, and subtell poyntes  
and stratagemes of warre, to haue it,  
and to reade it in Englyshe. For al-  
beit that histories do indifferentlye  
auayle al men, yet most specially no-  
ble and learned men, because that the  
knowledg of them is most profita-  
ble and necessary to all those, whiche  
haue the gouernaunce of commonne  
weales. By these the myndes of such  
noble

**The epistle Dedicatory.**

noble and learned men may be sur-  
red to the study of true nobilitie, and  
vertue. By these the begynnyng of  
empires is knowne, and why there  
hath chaunced in them so greate and  
so straunge alterations and greuous  
cominations. In these are conteyned  
the preceptes of offices and vertues,  
whereby the common weale maye  
most prosperously be preserued, con-  
tinued, and auanced. Histories do  
teache men what best besemeth them  
to do, what may auance them, what  
maye hurte and hynder them, what  
maketh the welthy and ryche, what  
maketh them poore and nedye, what  
maketh them to flozyshe, what ma-  
keth them to be in mysery, and howe  
to knowe vyle flatterers from sure  
and trusty frendes: good and fayth-  
full ministers, from false feignynge  
dissemblers. Suche histories then,  
A.ij are

**The epistle Dedicatory.**  
of martiall actes, and the prudent per-  
suasions and counsels, both of the  
Grecians, and of the Troians ther-  
in contayned: I was so in loue ther-  
with, that incontinently I prepared  
both penne, ynke, and paper, to tran-  
slate the same into oure Englyshe  
tonge: ponderynge therewith, howe  
pleasaunt & how profitable a thinge  
it shulde be vnto the nobilitie of this  
our realme, most seruently in these  
our dayes geue to the knowledg of  
foxren histories, and subtell poyntes  
and stratagemes of warre, to haue it,  
and to reade it in Englyshe. For al-  
beit that histories do indifferentlye  
quayle al men, yet most specially no-  
ble and learned men, because that the  
knowledg of them is most profita-  
ble and necessary to all those, whiche  
haue the gouernaunce of commonne  
weales. By these the mindes of such  
noble

**The epistle Dedicatory.**  
noble and learned men may be stur-  
red to the study of true nobilitie, and  
vertue. By these the begynnynge of  
empires is knowen, and why there  
hath chaunced in them so greate and  
so straunge alterations and greuous  
cominations. In these are conteyned  
the preceptes of offices and vertues,  
whereby the common weale maye  
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tinued, and auanced. Histories do  
teache men what best besemeth them  
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maye hurte and hynder them, what  
maketh the welthy and ryche, what  
maketh them poore and nedye, what  
maketh them to flozyshe, what ma-  
keth them to be in mysery, and howe  
to knowe vyle flatterers from sure  
and trusty frendes: good and fayth-  
full ministers, from false feignynge  
dissemblers. Suche histories then,  
A. iij are

**The epistle Dedicatory.**

are a treasure whiche neuer ought to  
be refused nor reiected oute of noble  
and learned mens handes, for by the  
diligent turnynge and readynge of  
them, they may be as profitable vnto  
the commō weale, as to them selues,  
theyr frendes, and priuate families,  
and therewith haue an exacte know-  
ledge of all that is necessarie to be  
known, concernynge thynges done  
in tymes past. Wherefore it shall  
please your gentleness, not to consy-  
der the rude handlynge of this my  
small and symple gyfte, or that I  
iudge it worthy so learned a man in  
all poyntes as ye are, but to ponder  
the auncientnes, and trouth of this  
hystorie, the knowledge that maye  
ryse thereof, and my louynge herte  
toswarde you. Farewell.

**The lyfe of Dares Phry-  
gius, taken oute of Volaterane.**



**D**ares Phrygi-  
us the hystorio-  
graphe hathe  
writte i greke  
the warre of  
the Grecians  
& Troians, in  
the whiche he  
hym self plaied  
the souldier, as I sidoze the fyrste in  
a maner of all hystoriographes doeth  
wryte. The whiche Dares (synally  
after the takynge of Troie) remay-  
ned in the retinue or bande of Ante-  
nor, as Cornelius Nepos wryteth,  
the whiche translated out of Greke  
into Latyn the thyng that Dares  
lefte in wrytynge, dedicated to Cris-  
pus Salustius.

Regna Troam fundata est an. m. 2486.  
Troja capta est an. m. 2783.

**T**he originall begynnynge of  
the Troianes.



**D**ardanus; of  
whome the  
Troians toke  
theyr radicall  
and fyrste be-  
gynnynge, the  
sonne of Jupi-  
ter and Ele-  
ctra, Athlas  
doughter by the diuine counsell lea-  
uynge and forsakyng Itali, wente  
by Thracia vnto the yle of Samos,  
and named it Samothracia. And fro  
thence to Phrygia, the which in like  
maner he named of his owne name,  
Dardana. Of this Dardanus is is-  
sued Erichtonius, of whō reygning  
there came Tros, a laudable man in  
iustice and goodnes: the whiche for  
the

the Troians.

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the eternall memory and celebration  
of his name, caused and commaunded  
that the countrey shoulde be called  
Troye. This Tros engendered and  
begatte two sonnes, the one he called  
Ilus, and the yongest and last bozne  
Assaracus, the whiche, inasmuch as  
they were bozne of the royall scepter  
and bloude, Ilus the eldest sonne &  
fyrste bozne, dyd reygne, and of hys  
name, named Troy, Ilium. Of him  
came Laomedon, and of Laomedon  
Priamus. Of Assaracus, came Pa-  
chises, and of Anchises Eneas.

**C**ornelius Nepos Epistle, vnto  
Crispus Salustius.

**C**ornelius Nepos vnto Salust  
his frende gretynge.



**I**n treatynge  
very curious-  
ly at Athens  
diuers mat-  
ters, there fell  
into my han-  
des the hysto-  
ry of Dares  
Phrygius, co-  
teynynge the warres of the Grekes  
& Troians, wz itten with his owne  
hande, as the inscriptio doth declare:  
the whiche after I had effectuously  
rectepned, I incontinente translated  
it. And so doyng, I to declare the  
thynge more playnely, and to auoyd  
doubtful obscurities, haue added nor  
diminished nothynge. For whye, I  
thoughte it mete and good, so expref-  
lye

**Corn. Nepos' Epistle. 3.**  
Iye to wypte it in latyn worde by  
worde, that eache one myght mooste  
easely knowe and perceaue, howe the  
thinges therin contined were done,  
so that it might be the better belcued  
and the thynges esteemed true, the  
whiche the hystoriographe beyng  
yet alyue, whan the diuorfe and con-  
flicte was betwene the Grekes and  
the Troians, hath leste in wytyng.  
Shulde men geue more credence vn-  
to the poete Homere, the which was  
longe after, affyrmyng in his poeti-  
call wytynges, that the Gods made  
warre agaynst mortall men, and at  
Athens was taken for a foole, after  
the iudgement and mynde of all mē?  
But leauynge of suche matters, let  
vs returne vnto our purpose.

# The hystoꝛye of Daes

Phrygius, of the ruyne and destruction of Troie.



**P**elias reig-  
nyng in Pe-  
loponnesa, had  
a brother na-  
med Aeo. Of  
this man is is-  
sued Jason, a  
very excellent  
man in vertu:

the whiche for because he hadde ben  
good to his subiectes, intreatyng  
them humaynlye and gentlye, was  
muche set by, and beloued of all men.  
Kynge Pelias perceauyng that Ja-  
son was in suche reputation and au-  
toꝛitie with all the people, feared  
greatly lest he shoulde do hym some  
wꝛonge

the ruyne of Troie.

Wꝛonge, depꝛyving hym of his king-  
dome. But to auoyde the effecte of  
suche a doubtfull and peryllous sus-  
pition, Pelias fained that there was  
in the Ile of Colchos a golden flicke  
of a shepe, a ryche thyng, and woꝛthy  
of Jasons puillance and strengthe,  
perswadyng hym thꝛough promys  
of greatrecompence, to conquere and  
to brynge it awoye perforce. Where-  
vnto Jason, as one of hygh courage  
and muche desyꝛous to le manye and  
dyuers countreys, thynking by such  
meanes greatly to auaunce, and to  
augmente his honcure, consented  
vnto the enterpꝛyse, so that Pelias  
woulde so furnyshe hym with men  
and other necessary thynges, that he  
shoulde want or lacke nothyng.

Then Pelias by and by commaun-  
ded his chiefe carpenter named Ar-  
gus, to make and pꝛepare suche sayle  
and



**The true history of**  
 And goodly shippes, that they myght  
 please and content Jason. Whone as  
 by hys name was spred thowow al Grece,  
 as well of the forsayde shippes, as  
 of the totall and whole enterpryse of  
 Jason into Colchos, his frendes &  
 familiars presented and offred theyr  
 seruyce and company vnto hym. Af-  
 ter that Jason had geuen them than-  
 kes, he prayde them to be ready, and  
 wayte for the oportune, and conuent  
 ente time of his departure. They  
 came at the selfe same tyme wel min-  
 ded and appoynted vnto the place si-  
 gnified and assigned vnto them by  
 Jasons letters, that is to wyt, wher  
 the shippe was, called Argo. Delias  
 with all diligence caused the nauye  
 to be furnyshed with all thinges ne-  
 cessary, and exhorted Jason and his  
 companie, coragiously to accomplish  
 the thyng which was begonne, &  
 so

the ruine of Troy. S.  
 So doyng that not they onely, but al  
 so all Grece shoulde obtayne greate  
 honour and glozy. But to declare by  
 name all those that accompanied Ja-  
 son, I thinke it not mete nor to anye  
 purpose, let them therefore which be  
 curpouse to knowe these thynges,  
 reade suche authors, as haue special-  
 ly wrytten of the Argonautes. Jason  
 then arriuing & comynge into Phri-  
 gia, came and broughte his shippes  
 vnto the hauen of the riuer Simois,  
 and there all his souldiers landed.  
 But when kynge Laomedon was  
 aduertised therof, he was greatlye  
 moued, as well for the greate number  
 of shippes, whiche were arpyed and  
 rested there, as for the multitude of  
 the yonge me of Grece, which were  
 comynge thether: consydering also  
 to be very daungerous vnto his peo-  
 ple in tyme to come, yf the Grekes  
 accus

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The true historie of  
accustomed them selues so to argue  
to campe in his dominions and coun-  
treys. Therfore Laomedon admoni-  
shed them by Ambassadors to're-  
tye and departe out of his countrey,  
or els that he was mynded rughe-  
ly & rudely to repulse them. The which  
thing was very straunge to Jason  
and his companie, and not easely to  
be suffred, so vngentle to be entrea-  
ted of hym, whome they neuer offen-  
ded. Nevertheless, they fearing that  
through the ire and anger of þe kyng,  
they might be destroyed and spoyled  
by the multitude of the barbarous  
people, if contrarie to the will and  
commaundement of Laomedon, they  
shulde make resistance, feinge they  
had no preparation to warre, depar-  
ted vnto theyr shippes, and finallye  
came to Colchos, where they incon-  
tinent obtayned the golden fiese, and  
retur-

the rayne of Troie. 6.  
returned vnto theyr owne countrey.  
A while after Hercules hauynge in  
remembraunce the euill receite and  
intreatinge of Laomedon towarde  
Jason, went vnto Sparta, to desyre  
Castor and Pollux, in Salamina,  
Chelamō, in Thessalia Pelcus, in  
Ile Nestor, to fauour and ayd him  
to reuenge the iniurie, that the Gre-  
kes had receaued of þe kyng of Troie:  
the whiche thing was willinglye  
promysed him, and he declaringe his  
munde vnto Nestor, sayd he was so-  
rye to be constrained to make warre  
against the Troians, whom Nestor  
dyd well allowe. Hercules percey-  
uinge the good wyll of them all, cau-  
sed .xv. shippes to be made, and suche  
men as were mete for the warre to  
be gathered. Whan the time of his de-  
parture was come, and that he had  
assembled by his letters, & otherwise  
those

The true hystory of  
those whiche he had desired and pray-  
ed, and had prepared all thinges in a  
good order: they sayled vntill they  
came by nighte into Phrygia, vnto the  
porte and hauen of Sige, wher that  
Hercules, Telamon, and Peleus  
did most dyligently cause their hoost  
to be set a land, making Castor, Pol-  
lux, and Nestor the cheife rulers to  
defende the shippes. Laomedon per-  
ceauinge the Grekes armye to be pit-  
ched, & in campe at the port of Sige,  
by and by went thether with a great  
companye, and began to fight valiant-  
ly. In the meane season Hercules co-  
passed about, and besieged the towne  
Ilium, so that he molested the citi-  
zens very sore, hauinge no word ther-  
of, and vndefended. Then Laomedon  
goynge thether to succour and to ayd  
them, was slayne of Hercules, with  
all his children, Priamus excepted  
which,

the ruine of Troy. . 7 .  
whiche at that time (by his fathers  
commaundement) had the lea pnce  
of an Army in Phrygia. The Troi-  
ans army beyng thus destroyde, the  
towne battarde, taken, spoyled, and  
ouerthrowen, the Grekes (after they  
had fylled theyr shippes and vessels  
with the pillage and spoyle) purpo-  
sed to retourne home agayn. Among  
other thinges Telamon for his be-  
ty toke with hym Hesione kyng La-  
omedons daughter, whom Hercules  
for the vertue and excellencye that  
was in him, and because he was the  
firste that holdely approached vnto the  
breche, and entred the towne, gaue  
for a rewarde. Priamus therfore per-  
ceauinge that his father was deade,  
his citisens of Ilium subdued, & his  
sister Hesione to be geyuen for a pray,  
was very sore thus to se the state of  
the comun welth of Troye, entrea-  
B, ii ted

The names of  
Hector's children  
born lawfully  
begotten.

The true historie of  
ted of the Grekes. Wherefore he retur-  
ned, accompanied with his wife He-  
cuba, and his children, that is, Hector  
Alexander, Deiphobus, Helenus,  
Troilus, Andromacha, Cassandra,  
and Polyxena, to go into Ilium. He  
had also other children oute of wed-  
locke, but yet men esteemed them not,  
nor called none the kynges children,  
but suche as were lawfully begotten.  
Allone as Priamus was come a-  
gayne to Troie, he edified his towne  
agayne, he fortified it with much gre-  
ter and stronger walles, repaired it  
with all kyndes of munitions and  
fortresses, and with a great number  
of men of armes, fearynge leaste he  
shoulde be destroyed, and sodenlye  
brought to ruyne as his father Lao-  
medon was. Besydes all this, he  
buylded a palace royall, where he co-  
secrated a temple and an ymage unto  
Jup-

the ruyne of Troie. .8.  
Jupiter. The names of the gates of  
the foresayde towne are these, Ante-  
nozida, Dardanida, Iliia, Secca, Ca-  
tumbria, Troiana. But after that he  
saw his towne, and other thynges  
aparte yninge therunto sufficientlye  
prepared, he looked for a conueniente  
tyme, to reuenge the wronge that  
was done unto hym in his goodes,  
and in the person of his father. And  
therefore he purposed to sende one of  
his an Ambassadoz into Grece, na-  
med Antenor, with a certayne com-  
playnt to demaunde amends, as well  
for the death of his father, and taking  
awaye of his goodes, as for the ra-  
uishment of his sister Hecuba: pro-  
misinge neuerthelesse willinglye to  
indure and suffer, and to take all thin-  
ges in good parte, so that his sister  
were restored hym agayne. Antenor  
obeyinge the kynges commaunde-  
ment

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The true hyſtory of  
 ment, take ſhyppynge, and wandered  
 ſo longe vpon the ſea, that he came  
 vnto a place in Grece named Mene-  
 ſia: where Delius receaued him, and  
 feaſted for the ſpace of thre dayes. At  
 the fourth daye he requyred hym to  
 declare the cauſe of his legation: the  
 whiche aunſwered that it was one-  
 lye to admoniſhe the Grekes, to re-  
 ſtoze Heſiona. Delcus vnderſtan-  
 dyng that, and that the matter ſome-  
 what touched hym, toke it vnpacient-  
 ly, and therfore he commaunded him  
 incontinent to retyre from thence vn-  
 to ſome other place. Antenor not be-  
 yng therewith content, ſayled vnto  
 Salamina, to perſwade and induce  
 Helamon to reſtoze Heſiona kynge  
 Priamus ſiſter, declaringe not to be  
 ryghte nor reaſonable, to kepe the  
 doughter of a kynge in ſuche bon-  
 dage. Wherevnto Helamon anſwe-  
 red

the ruine of Troy. 9.  
 red, that he hadde not offended Pri-  
 amus, and that he was not mynded to  
 reſtoze the thyng, whiche was ge-  
 uen him for his vertu and valiaunt-  
 nes, and therefore that he ſhulde do  
 his diligence to departe. Then Ante-  
 nor toke ſhyppynge as before, & ſwēt  
 to Achaia, and there ſolicited Caſtor  
 and Pollux to content Priamus, af-  
 well for the rauyſſhing of Heſiona,  
 as for other thinges, the whiche de-  
 nied with great boldneſſe, that in  
 no wiſe they had offended Priamus,  
 but contrarywyſe that they and the  
 other Greccians were fyrſt prouoked  
 and offended by Laomedon, therfore  
 they commaunded him to departe.  
 Furthermoze Antenor the Ambaſſa-  
 dor wente to Ilic vnto Hector for  
 the ſelf ſame thing, the which thre-  
 teynge dyd ſaye, that he marueyled  
 that Antenor a Troian was ſo bold  
 and

The true history of  
and hardy to come into Grece, consi-  
derynge that the anset of malice was  
first geuen by the Troians. When  
Antenor perceaued his laboz losse, &  
also had heard the proude and bolde  
answers of al the princes of Grece,  
he returned home, makynge a reke-  
nyng vnto Priamus of his iourney,  
and dyd hym to vnderstande and per-  
ceau the threathnyng answers of  
the Grecians, and therewithall pro-  
uoked him to make warre agaynst  
them. Priamus at the same selfe in-  
stant, called all his chyldren, his fren-  
des, princes, and lordes, as Anchises  
Eneas, Calegon, Talantus, Am-  
photes, Panthus, and also his chyl-  
dren begotten of his concubines, and  
recited vnto them the whole order of  
the legation and message made vnto  
the Grekes by Antenor in his name  
that is to wyt, of the death of his fa-  
ther,

the ruyne of Troye. . 10 .  
ther, of the ruyne & destructio of Tro-  
ye, & of the rape of Hecuba, w<sup>ch</sup> of  
restoryng he promised to be a full sa-  
tisfaction of all sworges, and there-  
with the answer of them, the ruyll  
and vnkynnd intreatinge shewyd vn-  
to his Ambassadors. And therfore se-  
nyng he coude haue no parte of his  
mynde, he purposed to prepare an  
hoost, to thintent that the Grecians  
so punyshe, shulde not at anye tyme  
haue the barbarous Troians in de-  
rision. First of al he admonished his  
chyldren to take the principal charge  
of this thinge, and speciall Hecctor  
his eldest sonne, the whiche promys-  
sed to fulfill the wyll and commaun-  
dement of his father, and also that he  
shoulde not onely reuenge the death  
of his graunde father, but also all the  
iniuries and offenses committed a-  
gaynst his elders, to the intente the  
mis-

The true history of  
misdeeds of the Grekes shoulde not  
remayne unpunished: but yet he dou-  
bted muche of the ende of his enter-  
pryse, because that the Grecians shuld  
and myghte haue great succoure and  
ayde of diuers nations. Also because  
that in Europe were verie stronge  
men, and apte vnto warre, and in A-  
sia men were delicately nourys-  
hed in rest and ydlenes, and ther-  
fore destitute of a nauy mete for such  
a purpose. This notwithstandinge  
Alexander exhorted that a nauy shuld  
be prepared for this iorney vnto Gre-  
ce, offeringe him selfe to be the cheife  
and principal conductoꝝ of the army,  
yf it so pleased the kynge his father,  
such confidence he had in the Gods,  
and trusted to return vnto his house  
victorious and triumphing ouer his  
enemyes. For he sayde as he went a-  
huntinge in the forest named Ida  
he

the rayne of Troy. . . .  
he fell a slepe, vnto whome Mercuri-  
us came, sayinge he had chosen hym  
iudge as concerninge the beautie of  
the goddes there present. Juno,  
Minerua, and Venus, and that Ve-  
nus had promised hym the sayrest la-  
dy of all Grece, if amonge those the,  
he would iudge and esteeme hyr to be  
the sayrest: and that for this reason  
and cause, Priamus shulde haue the  
better hope, inasmuch as Venus did  
faue Alexander.

This opinion dyd maruelousely  
well please Deiphobus, whereby he  
trusted to haue righte, and satisf-  
faction of the Grekes, yf the  
thyng whiche was enterprised,  
were folowed. Helentus cleane con-  
trarpe, as a true Prophete, fore-  
tolde the commynge of the Gre-  
kes, the Destruction that they  
shulde

**T**he true history of  
shoulde do in the countrey & to some  
of Troye, the ruyne of his father and  
brethren, yf his brother Alexander  
broughte a waye perforce a woman  
out of the countrey of Grece. **T**rois-  
lus the yongest sonne, but yet no lesse  
courageous and balaunt then Hector,  
counseled, and perswaded a nauye to  
be prouided, and with al diligence to  
set forwarde vnto Grece: and that  
men shulde not feare, nor haue no re-  
garde vnto his brothers wordes.  
Whose counsell was greatly allowed  
and approued of all men. This done,  
**P**riamus sent Deiphobus and Ale-  
xander into Licaonia, to chose oute, &  
to gather together men, mete for the  
warre, and to assemble the people to  
the counsell. After that **P**riamus  
had purposed to shewe these thinges  
vnto his chyldren, he, to the entente  
that the inferiours shulde be obedient  
vnto

the ruyne of Troye. 12.  
vnto theyr elders and superiours, de-  
clared vnto them the iniuries and  
wronges that they had suffered of the  
Grecques. And that he had sente An-  
tenor into Grece, to the intente he  
myghte be reasonably aunswered for  
hys syster, and other thynges, and  
that Antenor was ignominiously  
receaued and entreated, nor coulde  
not accomplishe, nor obtayne anye  
thyng of his busynesse, as concer-  
nyng his legation: and therefore it  
was very expediente that **P**aris (as  
it was purposed) shulde reuenge the  
death of his graundfather, and other  
greuous and great iniuries commit-  
ted vnto the Troianes. He also com-  
maunded Antenor to shewe his  
minde, whiche encouraged the Troi-  
anes to make warre vpon the Gre-  
kes, shewing them in few wordes  
what he had done, in Grece. **P**ria-  
mus



Y<sup>e</sup> anthus faint  
granted

**T**he true history of  
mus or euer he went anye further in  
this matter, dyd openye yet once a-  
gayn aske them, whether there were  
any of his, that agreed not vnto this  
warre, to thende he shoulde tell hym  
in open felde. Wherevnto Panthus  
in the presence of Priamus & other,  
answered and spake the thyng, the  
whiche as he sayde, he had learned  
of his father Enphorbius, that yf A-  
lexander brought a woman oute of  
Grece, it shoulde be the ruine and ex-  
treme misfortune of the Troianes:  
and that it were muche more honell  
and better to lyue in tranquillite,  
then thorough warres, and other  
troubles to lese theyr auncient liber-  
tie, and so lyghtely to put them sel-  
ues in hysarde and inopardye.

The people dysprayed the coun-  
sell and auctoritie of Panthus, and  
submitted theym selues vnto the  
kinges

the ruine of Troie, 13.  
kynge's wyll, as readye and disposed  
to do that shoulde please hym, to com-  
maund. And after that Priamus had  
promysed to prepare shypes, and o-  
ther thynges to go into Grece, and  
that in suche sorte, that nothyng  
shoulde be lackyng, they all with  
one voyce promised him their whole  
obedience. Priamus then thanked  
them, and so the counsell ceased and  
broke vp. Therfore w<sup>th</sup> al spede, P<sup>ri</sup>a-  
mus did send labourers into y<sup>e</sup> forest  
Ida, to hewe tymber to make shyp-  
pes. And in the meane season, he sent  
Hector into the hye partes of Phry-  
gia to asseble an Army. Cassandra  
now vnderstanding and perceauing  
this enterpryse, foretolde the thyng  
that shoulde chaunce vnto the Troi-  
anes, yf her father would perseuere  
and go on to moleste the Grecians  
with warre,

But

**T**he true history of  
But the tyme beyng now come, and  
the shippes furnished, and the soul-  
diers of Licaonia brought thether by  
Alexander and Deiphobus, there lac-  
ked nothinge but theyr departure.  
Priamus hauynge thus all thynges  
in a readines, made Alexander the  
generall captayne of his armye, and  
with hym as guydes, Deiphobus,  
Eneas, and Polidamus: commaun-  
dyng Alexander fyrste to go vnto  
Sparta to Castor and Pollux to co-  
mun with them for the restoryng of  
Hecione, and that perfourmed, the  
people of Troie woulde be ryghte  
well satisfied and contente: and yf  
they denied hym any thinge, that he  
shulde be aduersited therof, to the in-  
tent he myght sende hym freche ayde  
and succour. Then Alexander with  
his, and Antenor the Ambassadors  
companye, sayled into Grece. But  
yet

the ruine of Troy. - 14 -

yet or euer they came to the yle Ci-  
therca, they recountred and mette  
Menelaus in the mid waye, going  
vnto the yle, merueyllynge and  
doubtyng to what parte or coste  
this great armie went.

And so they met bothe together,  
and although they saw and beheld  
one another, yet they were igno-  
raunte nor knewe not whither the  
one and the other went. Euen vpon  
the selfe same daye Castor and Pol-  
lux were gone with their gales to-  
ward Citemnestra, & had brought  
thether Hermiona Helena her dou-  
ghter. The daye when Alexander  
came to Citherea, was dedicated  
and holyc in the honour of Juno,  
in the whiche place he vnderstode,  
that there was a temple of Diana  
and Venus, The Citherians de-  
C. j maun-

The true hystorie of

maundyng throughe great admir-  
ration what he was, and frome  
whence this great and triumphant  
companye was come, had this an-  
swere: that it was Alexander kyng  
Pyramus ambassadour to Castor  
and Pollux. Helene Menelaus  
wyfe knowynge that Alexander  
was in Citharea so nobly and roy-  
ally appoynted, desyred greatlye to  
see hym, and wente to a towne nye  
vnto the sea (called by her name He-  
lena) where she purposed wthin  
the temple to doe sacrifice vnto Ap-  
polle and Diana. Alexander being  
verye ioyfull of the approchement  
and comynge of Helena, myndynge  
and remembryng her greate beu-  
tye, beganne throughe a greate de-  
syre and affection to see her and to  
goe and mete her,

Hea

the ruine of Troy .15.

Helena perceyvyng that Alex-  
ander was come to her towne, no  
lesse desirous on her parte to see Al-  
exander, mete hym by the waye,  
where the one seynge and behol-  
dyng the other, were euen forth-  
with taken with such loue, that  
they appoynted the tyme and con-  
uenient houre to speake and com-  
men together.

Wherefore Alexander commaun-  
ded all his men to be in arcadines  
in their shippes, purposynge in the  
night folowynge to take Helena and  
a certayne numbze of her damselfs  
as she was doyng sacrifice in the  
temple. The whiche thyng was  
fulfilled & done. The citeisns per-  
ceyvyng that, fought verye longe  
agaynst hym, but yet they fayled so  
much to recover their Helen, that  
C. 9. they

**The true hystorie of**  
 they them selues through the mul-  
 titude and great company of Alex-  
 ander, were ouercome, the temple  
 and the towne spoiled, manye pry-  
 soners carped away: thys done, in-  
 continent they loused & hoysed vp  
 their sayles purposynge to returne  
 from thence, he came to an haven  
 named Tenedon, where after he  
 had comforted Helen beyng verie  
 heauye, he certified hys father Pri-  
 amus by letters of all thynges that  
 was done. Menelaus beyng in  
 Pylas was certtfied of this deede  
 whiche wente with all speede vnto  
 Sparta with Nestor fro whēce he  
 sent Argos despyng his brother  
 Agamēnon to come thither to him  
 In the meane tyme Alexander  
 came home to his owne house with  
 his praye, recited the order and dis-  
 course

the ruine of Troie. .16.  
 scourse of all his doynges, wherof  
 Priamus was verie ioyfull tru-  
 styng that at the last his sister He-  
 siona throughe the recoueryng of  
 Helen shoulde be restored with o-  
 ther recompence and satisfaction of  
 all that here tofore the Grekes had  
 destroyed, pylde, and carped oute  
 of the countreie, & from the people  
 of Troie. And after he had with  
 fayre wordes cōforted the desolate  
 Helen, he maryed her to his sonne  
 Alexander. A soone as Cassandra  
 behelde her she beganne to proph-  
 sye euen as before. And therfore by  
 the commaundement of Priamus  
 she was taken and closed vp.  
 After that Agameinnon was  
 come into Sparta, and hadde com-  
 forted hys brother, they purposed  
 to sende into al Grece to complaine  
 C. liij them

The true hystorie of  
 them of thys open iniurie, and that  
 to reuenge the same, it was neces-  
 sarie to proclayme war against the  
 Troyans. Where Achilles, Patro-  
 clus, & Diomedes went purposely  
 into Sparta to Agamemnon ready  
 w<sup>th</sup> armes to reueng<sup>e</sup> & iniurius ded  
 of the Troyans, appointing Aga-  
 memnon to be chiefe of al the armie.  
 After this they signified throughe  
 out all Grece their interprince, to  
 the intent that euerye man shoulde  
 be readie in armes at the assemble  
 in the porte of Athens, to defende  
 their ryght and honoure, and to re-  
 uenge the ravisshement of Helen.  
 Amonge whome Castor and Pol-  
 lux folowed the companie with  
 shippes vnto the porte Lesbe, be-  
 cause of the wronge committed in  
 the persone of their sister Helen,  
 but

the rayne of Troy. 17.

but yet throughe a certayne rage  
 that chaunced there euen sodenly,  
 they left of to sayle and to folow,  
 and vanished awaye as it had bene  
 the ayre, in so muche that in no part  
 they were euer secue after.

Therefore men esteemed them to  
 be transported into heauen, and set  
 in the range and number of the  
 Goddes immortal. And notwith-  
 standynge that the inhabitants of  
 Lesbia soughte and persued them  
 by the sea with shippes and gal-  
 les euen vnto Troye: Yet there is  
 no mencion that euer they were  
 founde agayne. Dares Phrygius  
 the auther of this hystorie, beyng  
 present at all felde and iourneys  
 euen vntyll Troy was sacked, say-  
 eth, that he sawe them in the time  
 of warre and truces, and further-  
 more that he learned of the Grekes  
 C. iij. the

Castor and Pol-  
 lux  
 the gods.

castor  
polus.

The true historie of

the grace, face and nature of theym  
both. He sayeth therfore that they  
were lyke one another, their heere  
was somewhat yelow, great eyes,  
fayre faced and cleave, & well made  
and furnished with all the mem-  
bers of the bodye.

Helen was somewhat lyke vnto  
these, fayre, of a swete grace and sim-  
ple, wel made of her members, and  
a lytle spotte betwene her browes,  
and a lytle mouth. As touchynge

Diamus the kynge of Troie, he  
was of a faire behauuer, greace, and  
swete in wordes, of body somewhat  
swarte. Hector lisped, white courd  
herde, landblynde, lyght and quicke  
membred, of a venerable counte-  
naunce, berded, well proportioned,  
hardye in warre, couragious, gen-  
tle to his subiectes proper & mete, &  
worthy

face Helena  
had a spot be-  
twene her browes  
not.

Hector lisped

the ruyne of Troie. 18.

worthy to be beloued. Deiphobus  
& Helenus lyke vnto their father of  
face, but of diuers natur & maners.  
Deiphobus was stronge, Helenus  
gentle, wyle, forgettynge the thin-  
ges that were to come.

Troilus great, very stronge, be-  
rye faire, valiante, and for his age  
wyle, and desirous of vertue.

Alexander was whyte, strong,  
berye fayre eyde, yelow herde and  
softe, faire mouthed, a swete voyce,  
quicke, conetous of domination.

Enneas ruddye, square, eloquent,  
good to speake withall, religious,  
wyle in counsell, fayre, open and  
quicke eyde and blacke.

Antenor, longe, slender, lyghte  
membred variable, dissemblynge,  
and ware. Hecuba great, but som-  
what bode of bodye, fayre modest,

C. v. of

Alexander na-  
ture.

The true historie of

of a manly constancie, iuste & good.

Andromacha cleare eyed, long, faire  
modest, wyse, chaste, swete.

Cassandra, of a meane stature,  
rounde mouthed, ruddy, glistering  
eyes, knowynge the thynges that  
wer to come. Dolixena, white, hic,  
fayre, longe necked, fayre eyed, long  
heere, righte by, her members well  
made, and well proportioned, long  
fingerde, streight legged, her feete  
well compassed, of mynde simple,  
liberal, sumptuous, and in bywete  
far passynge all other. Agamemnon

white of bodye, greate, stronge of  
membres, eloquent, prudent, noble,  
and riche. Menelaus meane of sta-

ture, ruddy, fayre, acceptable, and of  
a good grace. Achilles couragious,

fayre mouthed, verpe stronge of ar-  
mes, very courtd herd, gentle, rough

in

the ruyne of Troy. . 17.

in armes, a merpe face, liberall, his  
heer of y couler of myr. Patroclus  
fair of bodi, grene eyed, strong sham-  
fast, fearefull & modestie, ryght by,  
wyse, liberal. Ajax Dileus squa-

re, mighty of membres, swart of bo-  
dye, merpe, stronge, and sage. Ajax  
Chelamoniuss, valiante, cleare of  
boyce, blacke herde and curld, sim-  
ple, swete of spirite, otherwyse fu-

rious against his enemies. Ulixes,  
assured craftye, meane of stature, of  
face ioyful, eloquent, sage, rude and  
austere in war, very sharpe, he ddy  
subtel, impaciet, hardy. Diomedes  
strong, square of body, honest of face  
austere, sharpe in warre, often cry-

ing, subtel, impacient, dum, hardy.  
Hektor greate, ladge nosed, targe,  
white throughe oute all his bodye,  
good in counsel and wyse.

Pro-

The true historie of

of a manly constancie, iuste & good.

Andromacha cleare eyed, long, faier  
modest, wyse, chaste, swete.

Callandra, of a meane stature,  
rounde mouthed, ruddy, glistering  
eyes, knowynge the thynges that  
wer to come. Dolixena, white, hic,  
fayre, longe necked, fayre eyed, long  
heere, righte by, her members well  
made, and well proportioned, long  
fingerde, streight legged, her secte  
well compassed, of mynde simple,  
liberal, sumptuous, and in bywete  
far passynge all other. Agamemnon  
white of bodge, greate, stronge of  
membres, eloquent, prudent, noble,  
and riche. Menelaus meane of sta-  
ture, ruddy, fayre, acceptable, and of  
a good grace. Achilles couragious,  
fayre mouthed, verpe stronge of ar-  
mes, very courtois herd, gentle, rough

in

the ruyne of Troy. . 17.

in armes, a merpe face, liberall, his  
heer of y couler of myr. Patroclus  
fair of bodi, grene eyed, strong shan-  
fast, searefull & modestie, ryght by,  
wyse, liberal. Ajax Dileus squa-  
re, mighty of membres, swart of bo-  
dye, merpe, stronge, and sage. Ajax  
Chelamonius, baliante, cleare of  
boyce, blacke herde and curld, sim-  
ple, swete of spirite, otherwyse fu-  
rious against his enemies. Ulixes,  
assured craftye, meane of stature, of  
face ioyful, eloquent, sage, rude and  
andere in war, verp sharpe, heddy  
substel, impaciet, hardy. Diomedes  
strong, square of body, honest of face  
austere, sharpe in warre, often cry-  
ing, substel, impacient, dum, hardy.  
Hektor greate, ladge nosed, large,  
whitc throughe oute all his bodye,  
good in counsel and wyse.

1703



The true hystorie of

Protesilaus of a resplendent bodye  
of a good and honest grace, assured,  
light, presumptuous.

Neoptolemas great, couragious,  
dispitefull, stammerynge, of a cro-  
wed visage, rounde eyed, proude.

Palamedes, slender, longe, sage,  
of a great heart, and glosynge.

Podalirus grosse, valiant, proude,  
heauye. Machaon greate, stronge,  
prudent, pacient, prompt and ready  
to merce. Merion of a meane sta-  
re, ruddye, merce of face, bitious,  
obstinate, cruell, impacient.

Helenus saye, not to hie of statu-  
re. White yelow herde, and softe,  
with frownyng browes, faire  
eyed, a well proportioned bodye,  
swete, shamefast, simple and good.

Thus the Grekes nauy beyng rea-  
die and instructed, came to Athens.

The

the ruyne of Troye. 20.

The first was Agamemnon from  
Mycenes with a hundred shippes. 2773

Menelaus from Sparta with thre  
score. Archelaus and Protenor  
fro Bruce with fiftie. Alcalaphus  
and Almenus from Orceme with  
thirtie. Epistrophus and Schedi-  
us from Phocis with fourtye.

Ajax Chelamon for company sake  
brought from Salamine bys bro-  
ther Teucer, Uublation, Amphi-  
macus, Dorus, Chelius, and Pa-  
lisemus with fourtye shippes.

Pestor came from Pile with lxxx.  
shippes in numbre. Thoas frome  
Etolia with thre score. Ajax Dile-  
us from Locres with leuen & thir-  
ty shippes. Antippus, Phidippus  
and Thoas of Alcedone with thir-  
tie shippes. Idomeneus & Merio-  
nes frome Crete with foure score  
shippes.

The number of  
the Grekes nauy  
beginning

The true hystorie of

Protesilaus and Protagoras from  
Philaque with fourtye. Podaliri-  
us and Machaon the sonne of El-  
culapius with fourtye and two.

Achilles with Patroclus and the  
Myrmidons from Pithia with fif-  
tye. Celepolemus from Boodes

with eyght. Euripilus from Oz-  
mena with thye scoze. / Antippos  
and Amphimachus fro Elida with  
twelue. Polibetes and Leontius

from Larissa with fourty shippes.  
Diomedes, Euripilus, Steleneus  
from Argos with foure scoze.

Philoctetes fro Helebra with vij.

Enneus fro Cyperis with xij. ship-  
pes. Protesus fro Magnela with

xi. Agapenor from Archadia with  
fourty. Menestes from Athens,

with fifty. Creneus frome Pile &  
two and twenty. The names of the

the

the ruyne of Troy

21.

the captaynes of Grece do mounte  
vnto thye scoze and nyne, the which  
broughte to the warre aboute a le-  
uen hundred and fourty shippes.

After that they were all come to  
Athens, Agamemnon called his  
captaynes to counsel, prayesed them  
and exhorted theym to mayntayne  
theyr ryght and quarrel, promysing  
to content them at their pleasure.

Furthermore, they thought it very  
good, or euer they departed to take  
counsel of Appollo, where vnto e-  
uery man accorded. And to do thys  
thing, Achilles was sent with Pa-  
troclus vnto Delphos. In y mene  
whyle Priamus being well aduer-  
tised of y wyll & preparation of his  
enemies gathered me thorowout al  
his countreies exhorting euery man  
courageously to defend his countrei.

whem

fore-  
said  
nine Captains of  
Greece  
yet a little sum-  
med @ forty shi-  
ppes.

Patroclus

The true hystorie of

When Achilles and Delphos had  
vnderstanded by the oracle, that the  
Greekes shoulde beare awaye the  
victorie, and Troy at the tenth ye-  
res ende shoulde be taken and de-  
stroyed by theym, he dyd sacrifice  
vnto God Appollo, as it was com-  
maunded. At the selfe same tyme  
likewise Calchas was sent to Del-  
phos to gratifie Appollo with gyf-  
tes and ryche Jewels, for the Troi-  
anes, & to counsell with him of the  
state of hys realme & other goodes,  
vnto who it was answered by the  
oracle, and counseled, that he shoulde  
confederate him self with thee Gre-  
kes agaynst the Troynes, & that  
he shoulde beare theym asynne fa-  
uour as he might possible in disclo-  
syng the thyng that he might per-  
ceyue and vnderstande of the affay-  
res

*Calchas for  
Troians and  
but resolved at  
long to be  
Greek*

The ruine of Troie. .22.

res of Troie, to thys entent, that  
the Grekes should not leaue of nor  
departe vntyll Troie were taken  
and destroyed. Achilles & Calchas  
met together within the temple, &  
after they had confederate their an-  
sweres of the oracle together, the  
which were lyke and agreable, they  
reioysed & confirmed their aliance  
and amitie. So they came together  
to Athenes, where Calchas was  
gentely receyued of all the Greci-  
anes. Their shippes beyng now  
prepared to sayle, they were soden-  
ly taken, and troubled with an hor-  
rible & a merueilous tempest: ther-  
fore Calchas as a prophete counse-  
led them to tourne their sayles to  
some other parte, and go towarde  
the porte named Aulis, vnto the  
whiche they came at the last. After  
that

The true hystorie of  
that Agamemnon had with sacri-  
fice apayed and satisfied Diana, he  
caused to hoyle by their sayles, and  
to go on vnto Troy, and to do this  
more easily, Philocte was vnto the  
as a guyde, the whiche before tyme  
had bene to the Argonantes in the  
lad of Troy. By the way thei came  
vnto a towne appertaynyng to  
Priamus, whiche after they had  
taken and sacked, they wente to  
Tenedon, killynge man, woman  
and child, the whiche they tooke in  
like maner. But Agamemnon de-  
uided the spoyle amonge his soul-  
diers. This done, he called a  
counsel wherin it was concluded,  
that Diomedes and Ulixes shulde  
goe vnto Priamus, requirynge  
hym to restore Helen with other  
thynges rauished and taken a-  
waye

the rayne of Troy. .23.  
waye by Alexander. Durynge  
the tyme that these men communed  
with Priamus, Achilles & Tele-  
phus were sent to take Misia for  
a praye, where kynge Teuthras rei-  
gned. Where when they came,  
they spoyled al the countrey.

And Achilles so wounded the  
kynge commynge in armes in the  
defence of hys countrey, that he  
fell to the grounde, whome  
Telephus couered wyth hys  
shylde, that Achilles slewe hym  
not oute of hande, and that  
because in tymes paste Teu-  
thras hadde lyberallye recey-  
ued Telephus Hercules sonne  
into hys house, beyng yet  
but verye younge.

*Handwritten notes:*  
Achilles wounded  
the kynge of Misia  
and was Telephus  
in that condonol  
be slain by  
the kynge of Mysia  
slewed by Achilles

D.ij.

Some

*Book 11*  
**The true historye of**

**S**ome other do saye, that euen then  
Hercules hadde slayne Diomedes  
with hys pusiant and wyldc hors-  
ses, and deliuered all hys kyng-  
dome into the handes of Teuthras  
and that Telephus therfore had suc-  
curred hym. But Teuthras percey-  
uynge that throughe that stroke he  
coude not escape deathe, he beyng  
yet alyue deliuered hys kyngdome  
of Mysia vnto Telephus, and in-  
stituted hym kyng as his heire and  
successor, whome after that he was  
deed Telephus dyd burye most ho-  
nourably. Finallye, Achilles she-  
wed Telephus that the beste con-  
seruation of his kyngedome and to  
the intent that in his necessitie, he  
might be succured and holpen of  
the Grekes: was to furnishe and  
perelye to prepare a certayne quan-  
tite

**the ruyn of Troye.** 24.

titie of corne oute of hys realme,  
for the Grekes campe, whereby he  
him selfe with his hoolste shoulde  
not go agaynst the Troianes: but re-  
mayne at home for the more surer  
conseruatiō of his newe kingdome.  
This ended, Achilles returned  
with a great praye and botye from  
Mysia to Tenedon: recitinge at  
length to Agamemnon and his com-  
panions, what he had done, of who-  
me he was greatlye praysed, for hys  
industry & diligence. In the meane  
whyle the Ambassadors of Grece  
recited and declared vnto Priamus  
the causes of their legation, and the  
wyll of Agamemnon, that is: to  
knowe yf the Troianes woulde re-  
store Helen with the other botye,  
and that the Grekes beyng satisfi-  
ed and contented for those thinges,  
would

the true hystorie of

would pelsably retorne agayne. For  
an aunswere Priamus recited the  
inturpe of the Argonautes, the de-  
struction and sacking of Ilium, the  
death of his father, the violent rape  
and iniust seruitute, in the whiche  
his sister Heciona was deteyned by  
the Grekes, the euill and vngentle  
intreatyng of Antenor his Ambas-  
sador in Grece: therfore he denyed  
the peace, denounced warre, and com-  
maunded them to retorne, and de-  
part out of his countrey. The Am-  
balladours beyng returned, and the  
aunswere of Priamus declared to  
the Grekes, the matter was reuo-  
ked into the counsell. Nowe we  
thinke it good to recite the names  
and prouinces of the Lordes and  
princes, whiche came with their  
hostes, to succoure Priamus a-  
gainst

the rmyne of Troy.

gainst the Grekes. First from Co-  
lia came Pandarus and Amphide-  
us from Colophon, Amphi-  
macus and Menestus.

From Licia, Sarpedon and  
Glaucus. From Larissa Hippo-  
chortus and Epclus. From Ti-  
ronia Remus. From Thracia  
Pyrrhus and Alcandrus. From Peonia  
Paractemelus, a Ceropus. From  
Phrygia Ascanius, Zantippus, and  
Portius. From Cilicia. Cyllemus,  
from Bœcia Alimeus and Foricus  
from Buctia Epistropolis and  
Boccius. From Palæconia Philo-  
minus. From Ethiopia Dirces and  
Menton. From Thracia Hecus  
Archilogus. From Agrestia Adra-  
stus and Amphius. From Thracia  
Epistrophus. Unto these compa-  
ny.

The true hystorie of

nies and hostes, Priamus appoynted Hector for chiefe and principall Captayne, nexte after Deiphobus, consequently Alexander, Troilus, Eneas, & Memnon. And as Agamemnon on the other part toke deliberation, and made prouision for the enterpryse, came Palamedes the Sonne of Nauplius from Corina with thirtie shippes, and excused him selfe, that he came not to the assemble at Athens, withholden and let by sycknes, but that he came incontinent, and as sone as it was possible for him to come, and as the oportunitie of time would serue. The whiche excuse was taken of all other in good parte, gaue him thanks, and prayde him to assiste them, as one of the counsell. And forasmuche as the Grecians doubted of theyr

the ruyne of Troie. 26.

theyr settinge forwarde to Troie, they would knowe Palamedes counsell, whether they shoulde geue the assaulte to Troy by day or by night. He answered, that he founde none occasion, why they shoulde geue the assaulte by night, but in the middes of the day, as he thought it most expedient, whereunto they all consented and agreed, and choyle Agamemnon captaine of al the army. The whiche sent forthwith Nestor, Demozates & Anius into Asia & other places for sufficiēt furniture of vitelles & other munitions: whiche donne he called for his men of warre, and praysed, admonished, and exhorted them to be diligente, saythfull, and to their superiours obedient. And after the signe was geued, they sayled, and finally came with

The true historie of

With all their shippes vnto Troie.  
The Trojanes beyng aduertised  
thereof, defended theyr borders and  
limites manfully. Proteus made  
excursions and rode by lande, beate  
downe and chased al before him, vntyl  
that Hector mete him, whome  
he slewe, chased the other, and put  
them out of order. But where Hector  
was not, there, the Trojanes  
were chased & ouerthrowen. And  
after great occision and murder on  
all partes, at lengthe cometh to  
the felde Achilles, constrainyng  
the Trojanes to fle, and chased the  
in to Troie. And so long continu-  
ed the skymyshe, that the nyght se-  
parated the battell. Agamemnon set  
the rest of hys hoolste vpon the land  
and campt all his men together.  
Hector the nexte daye solowynge  
brought

the ruine of Troie. .27.

broughte his men out of the citie,  
and afterwarde capt, and set them  
al in good order. Agamemnon on  
the other side, wente with a greate  
bryte to mete him, wherof ensued  
a verie sharpe and furie battell,  
wherin was none so valiant nor so  
strong, that fel not to the grounde.  
Hector euen at the first slewe Pa-  
troclus, spoyle and cast him out of  
the army. Furthermore he pursued  
Merion, the which he slew in like  
maner. And as he was occupied &  
busy about y spoyle, Menelaus ga-  
ue him a stroock w his sword in the  
thighe. But notwithstandinge he  
was so wounded, he ceased not to  
laye on and strike vntyl he had smit-  
ten downe a greate numbze of hys  
enemies, & manfully pursuyng the  
other, he caused the to forsaek y fild  
It

Hector slain  
+ Agamemnon



### The true hystorie of

If Ajax Chelamonijs had not suddenly come thither, with whom Hector in countryng knewe that he was of his bloude, that is sonne of Hecuba his father Priamus sister. Therefore at his request he caused the fier to cease and to be removed from the Grecians shippes and all his armie to retire. After that the one had gratified the other with gyftes, they departed good frendes. The next daye following the Grekes obtayned a truce. Agamemnon to the honor of Patroclus made noble funeralles, and caused al other to be buried. Achilles mourned, and celebrated funerall playes for his frende Patroclus. Whylest the truce continued, Palamedes continually moued sedition, sayinge that Agamemnon was unworthy

### the rayne of Troye.

Worthy to be principal of the army and therfore in the presence of al the men of warre he shewed him selfe, and his willing studye & diligence to the thinges pertayning to war he returned out of the campe to set an order in the munitions, & in the disposition of the watche, to knowe and vnderstand the vsual signes of warre, to see equitie of measures & waightes, & to be shorthe, for the instruction of al the whole campe. After this dede he sayd that it was not reasonable, that Agamemnon which was chosen of a smal number of men to this dignitie, shoulde commaunde, and be superiour of all those, the whiche were to come to the warre, considering that all inferiours and subiectes do looke and hope for some vertue in their captaines.

2774.

The true history of

In the meane season that the Grekes quarelled and disordred thus amonge them selues for the superiouritie, and that two yeares were expired, the warre was renewed and set vp agayne. Wherein of the Grecianes part were chiefe doers Agamemnon, Achilles and Deomedes and Menelaus.

Of the other parte: Hector, Troilus, and Eneas. And when they recountred and mette one with another, ther was great murder, and the moste valiantes of both partes were slayne.

Hector amonge all the other slew Boetes, Archilocus, and Proteus. But yet the nyght departed the battell.

Then after that Agamemnon hadde

the ruyne of Troy.

hadde called hys Captaynes to counsaile, he holdelye admonished theym to prepare theym selues to fyghte, and pryncypallye agaynste Hector, the whiche hadde all readye slayne the mooste valyaunte Captaynes amonge theym.

The nexte daye folowynge in the mornynge, the Armye of the Trovannes was leadd and guydyd by Hector, Eneas, and Alexander.

Agaynste whome the force and the wholle Nobilitie of the Grecianes so sette theym selues, that of bothe sydes in thys furious inbekerynge a greate numbre of menne were slayne.

There

The true hystorie of

There Menelaus & Ajax instantly pursued Alexander which thing he perceyving, with a flyng darte smote Menelaus through þe thighe with whiche stroke notwithstandinge he was moued with greate payne, yet ceased not with Ajax the kynge of Locrus to pursue hym. But Hector perceyving hys brother in this daunger came accompanied with Eneas in his defence, whome Eneas brought out of the myddes of the armye into the city, but the nyght ended the battell.

The next day folowynge, Achilles and Diomedes guyded the armye: and of the other side Hector and Eneas, There was great murder. Hector kylled Patroclus, Diomedes, Palamou, Epistrophus, Schedius, Delphenus, Dozius, and Polixenus

the ruine of Troy. 30.

Polixenus al captaynes. Eneas slew Amphimachus, and Merius. Achilles on the contrary part slew Euphemus, Hipocrates, and Asterius. Diomedes, Zantippus and Nestes. Agamemnon considering that his moste strongest and moste valiaunt men were slayne, retired, wherof the Trojanes beyng verye ioyfull, returned to ther campe. Agamemnon helde a counsel, styde by hys captaynes, and other to sustaine and manlye to fyght for that that was to come, and by no meanes to leaue of: and in asmuche as a great parte of his armye was already destroyed, he trusted daye by daye that a freshe company of soldiers shoulde come from Mysia to ayde and succour them. The nexte day folowynge, he constrained al his  
E. i. hoste

The true hystorie of

hoste and captaynes to go to bat-  
tel, and contrary wise the Troians  
were brought to the filde vnder the  
conduct of Hector: where the smote  
so rudely on the one part and on the  
other, that there fell manye thou-  
sandes, bothe Grekes and Troy-  
anes. And thus they continued  
manfully fightynge for the space of  
foure score dayes. Agamemnon per-  
ceiuing that his men decayed more  
and more, & in so great a numbze, &  
that he was so greatly letted that  
he could not as yet intend to bury,  
his deade corpses: he demaunded of  
Priamus by embassadoys truce for  
ij. yerres, y thei might haue a coue-  
nient time to bury y dead, as wel of  
the one part as of y other & to heale  
the woundes, & to repara ther ships,  
and to gather men, victals, & other  
munition together. Achilles & Dia-  
me-

the rayne of Troy. 51

medes wer sent by night towards  
Troy on this message, whither as  
thei were going thei met Dolon y  
Etopane, which questioned y the,  
wherfore thei cam so armed into y  
cite of Troy. To who n y answe-  
red, y thei wer embassadoys sent by  
Agamemnon to Priamus. Priamus  
knowing y thei were come, & per-  
ceiuing thei will & mynde, caused  
he continient an assemble of his chie-  
fest & led capitaynes, & in y conseil he  
opened y truce required of Agame-  
non for ij. yerres, the which Hector  
foude very suspitious & strang, be-  
cause of y long time & continuance  
therof. But Priamus willed euery  
ma to folow his aduice. Thei thought  
it good al. to suffer the Grekians to  
haue truce for ij. yerres. In y mene  
space, y Troians repaired ther for-  
traies,

2778.

### The true hystorie of

These thre yeares beyng now expired and ended, and that the tyme of warre was come: The Troynes came firste into the felde vnder the conduct of Hector & Troilus. And the Grekes vnder Agamemnon, Menelaus, and Diomedes. They made greete occision. Hector in the verye poynte of the armye slew Phidippus, and Antippos captaynes. Achilles Liconius, and Enphorbius Troynes. And of one part and an other there died a greete number of souldiers and foote men: yet that notwithstanding they ceased not to fight sharplye the space of thirty dayes continuallye. Priamus perceyvinge that he had lost the greatest parte of his host, sent ambassadors vnto Agamemnon to demaunde truce for  
sixe

### the ruine of Troie. 32.

sixe monethes: The whiche thyng by the deliberation of the counsell, was graunted hym. The tyme of truce beyng expired, they foughte verye manfullye together by the space of twelke dayes, where that on bothe sydes manye stout warriors were smytten downe, manye wounded, and after wardes died. Agamemnon demaunded a truce of Priamus for thirtie dayes, to burye his men the whiche wer slayne, whiche thinge Priamus throughe good counsel dyd graunt hym. The time of the warre beinge come, the truce ended: Andromacha Hectors wife had knowlege by her dreame which she recited vnto Hector, that as that daye he shoulde not enter into the battell, the whiche thinge Hector mispraised and tooke it for a  
E. 17. fa-

The true hystorie of

fable and for a womans dreame.

Andromacha beyng full of heauynesse, praied Priamus to let Hector as y day from the battell. Therfore Priamus sente Alexander, Hecleus, Troilus and Eneas to the conflict and battell. Hector perceyuing that reproued greatly Andromacha & bad her byng hym forth his harnesse, for he coulde not by no meanes stay hym selfe. For thys cause Andromacha (the whiche had issued all the cite & her complayntes and lamentacions) went towarde Priamus recytinge vnto hym the thyng that she by her dreame had learned of Hector, and that he not withstandyng that, by force and hastinesse hadde caste and conueyed hym selfe into the myddest of the battell. And with her sonne Astanax.

the rayne of Troy. 33.

may in her armes she kneled downe to Priamus, beseechyng him that for that daye, he woulde withdraue Hector from the battell. Then Priamus sent them all to warre, onely Hector retayned. Agamemnon Achilles and Diomedes, and Ajax Aocrus perceyuinge the absence of Hector were encouraged, and bolded to fyght the more sharply, and in suche sorte that they slew many captaynes, and other greate lordes of Troye. Then Hector beyng aduertised that in this skirmyshe the Troynes were in greate trauayle and daunger cast him selfe into the battell, and out of hande kylde Ioumeus, Leonteus, woundyd Hippylas berpe soore, and with a dars pearced the thygh of Stenelus. Achilles seyinge diuers of his moste

C. 119.

vallant

for Hectors absence  
but valiant Cap  
tains the Em  
is took 3 out  
and 10 more  
many of 30  
wounded.

**The true historie of**

valiant merue caste downe by the  
hande of Hector, prepared him selfe  
agaynst hym, and enforced hym to  
meete hym face to face, thynkyng  
ful wel that if he ouercame him not  
that he woulde destroye, and beate  
many of hys men: but in the meane  
season the battell was verie soore.  
Hector in this conflict and battell  
slew Polyetes a verie excellent  
captayne, and as he enforced hym  
selfe to spoyle hym, Achilles came,  
so that the fight was augmented,  
and a great brute moued thowse-  
out all the campe and citie, whome  
Hector finallie wounded in the  
thighe. Therefore Achilles moore  
cherely pursued hym, and leste not  
of his enterpryse, vntyl he had smit-  
ten hym to deathe, put al the Troy-  
anes to flyghte & chased them with  
the

**the ruyne of Troie.**

34. Achilles drew  
the Dente of the sworde vnto  
their towne gates, whome Me-  
mon resisted manfullie; foughte  
with hym vntyll the nyghte sepe-  
rated theym bothe soore wounded.  
And amonge all other Achilles be-  
ynge wounded departed frome the  
armye. All that nyght the Troy-  
anes cessed not to lament the deathe  
and the absense of valiant Hector.

The nexte daye folowynge the  
Troyanes entred agayne into bat-  
tel, vnder the conducte of Memon.  
Agamemnon counsayled and per-  
swaded hys men to require a truce  
for two mouthes, that men myghte  
burie theym whiche were slayne  
in battell. Therefore they sent vnto  
Priamus, of whome they eselye  
obtainned theyr demaunde.

Then caused Priamus his son  
E. b. Hector

Achilles

slayeth Hector

Achilles gat  
so valiant cap-  
taine slayeth  
Hector  
for so me  
valiant cap-  
taine  
was his

**The truch hystorie of**

Hector to be buried. before þ gates  
Troye, and magnificent pompes  
and funerall playes to be celebra-  
ted. Whyle the tyme of the foresay-  
ed truce endured, Palamedes ceas-  
ed not to complayne of the unpyre  
and principalltie of Agamemnon.

Therefore Agamemnon with-  
out anye contradiction there vnto,  
sayde that he woulde remitte the  
matter to the descretion and wyll  
of the people. The nexte daie  
folowing, he assembled all the peo-  
ple, where he purged hym selfe,  
and shewed that he neuer coucted  
suche aucthoritye, considering that  
he was kynge and lord of Myce-  
nes, the whiche sufficed hym: but  
alonely the bitter destruction of  
Troye, & that he woulde be well a-  
greable to all that the people wolde  
define

**the ruyne of Troye. 35**

define, and vnto hym that should be  
set and appoynted vnto hys estate.

Then in presence of the mynail, he  
demaunded of euerye man his de-  
uyle. There Palamedes presented  
hym selfe, willynge to cause men to  
perceyue and vnderstande his good  
spirite, iudgement and counsayl, in  
the feates of warre. Of whiche oc-  
casion, the Grekes appoynted him  
their graunde captayne, whiche af-  
ter he had geuen theym thanks, be-  
gan to exercyse þ right of that, that  
not longe before he had enterprised.

Achilles neuer approued but bt-  
terlye blamed this alteration, yet  
that notwithstandinge (the truce  
beyng ended) Palamedes appoynt-  
ed his hoste in good order, and in-  
couraged them to fyght manfully.  
Deiphobus on the other parte and  
asynuche



The true historie of

as muche for the Trojanes, the  
whiche at the sight triumphed to  
fichte, amonge whom Serpedon  
with his men dyd so muche pur-  
sued the Grekes, that he kylde  
and smote dooone a great numbre.  
In this fyght Elepolemus Rhod-  
ius met with hym, the whiche as-  
wel in the battel as otherwise was  
finallie overcommed. Seconde-  
lye, in hys steede and place, Perseus  
the sonne of Adneste fortified and  
renued the conflict, the which lik-  
wyle commynge to the battell was  
slayne of Serpedon almoste hande  
so hand. But yet Serpedon being  
soore wounded was compelled to  
withdraw him selfe from the filde.  
Thus for a certayne dayes the skir-  
mished and foughte, and diuers  
knyghtes on bothe partes were de-  
stroyed

the ruyne of Troie. .86.

destroyed and slayne, but yet of Pri-  
amus his bounde the greater num-  
ber. The Trojanes ambassadours  
obtainned a truce, and for the tyme  
that it endured, they on bothe par-  
tes buryed the deade, prouyded to  
heale theyr woundes. And when on  
both partes they had taken a genē  
good assurance and promis, they  
Grekes wēt vnto Troie for theyr  
pastime, and y Trojanes vnto the  
Grekes campe. In y meane sea-  
son Palamedes sente Agamemnon  
Athamates & Demophon together  
vnto Hesida to prepare munitiōs,  
and principallie to take vp corne  
that grew in Mysia pertaynyng  
to Telephus, and to cause it to be  
broughte vnto theym. When they  
were come to that place, the Am-  
bassadours recited vnto Telephus  
the

The true history of

the sedition of Palamedes, wherewith he was greatly discontent. Agamemnon perceyving this, desired Telephus not to be displeased, saying that the thyng was done by hys wyll and consent.

When their shippes were charged, they retourned. Palamedes in this passe tyme fortified hys campe rounde aboute with fortresses and rampers. In the meane while the Troyens also oversawe their armye, made walles, towres, ditches, and other mete & convenient thynges as well for the protection and defence of the towne, as for the instruction and feates of warre.

While these thynges now were a doying, Priamus, Hecuba & Polyxena with other prynces of Troye, celebrated (aboute Hectors graue) hys

the ruyne of Troy. 37.

his yere mynde, whither there came Achilles, and beholding Priamena kynges Priamus daughter, was by and by greatly taken & her loue. Then as an impacient lover, he lyued for a tyme in all solicitude and angurthe, partly because Agamemnon was depoyled from the imper, and that he was subiect to Palamedes. Then he sente a fapthfull seruante of hys a Troyane, vnto Hecuba to demaunde Polyxena to be hys wyfe, and so doyng he and hys Myrmidons woulde departe, and by that meanes the reste of the Greeces. The seruante beyng now come to Hecuba, shewed the content of his legation & message. Whereunto the foresayed Hecuba answered, & she was wel contente, if it so pleased Priamus her husbande.

*It helles a grecke  
in love to Priamus  
daughter or a Troya*

*14*

**The true hystorie of**

**bands.** In the meane whyle that she declared the matter to Priamus, and that by her commaundement the seruaunte was departed: Agamemnon wente with a greate companie vnto hys campe. When Priamus to that that Hecuba had propounded vnto him, answered, that it was a thinge impossible, not because he esteemed Achilles to be insufficient, or otherwyse vnworthy of hys aliaunce, but by the Grekes (although he gaue him Polixena, & that he & his bond departed) would neuer the sooner departe. Furthermoze, that it were not reasonable to ioyne and mary his daughter to dys enemye, And therfore he esteemed good, yf Achilles wolde ensue and folowe hys interprese, that they shoulde first and aboue al

thyn

**The ruyne of Troye. . 38 .**

thinges, make & perpetuall peace betwene theyn, and that the Grekes hoolste shoulde retorne and departe, so that their aliaunces and agrementes mighte be well assured and confirmed, and that thyng beinge once ended, he wolde wyllinglye geue hym his daughter. Achilles euen as it was appointed sent his seruaunt agayne vnto Hecuba, for to knowe the wyll and deliberation of Priamus, the whiche beinge knowne, the seruaunte by and by brought it vnto his maister. Therfore Achilles beganne in presence of theyn all, greatly and by all meanes to complayne hym, declaring it to be vnlawful, that for one Helen all Europe and Grece shuld be destroyed, and that by so longe warre, so great a number of menne

f. i. shoulde

2779.

The true historie of  
shoulde be losse, the libertie of the  
countrei to be brought vnto bonda-  
ge and caste vnder foot: therfore it  
wer good and necessary for them to  
make peace, and to go their wayes.  
Thus thei consumed a whole yere.  
After al this Palamedes repayed  
and set vp his army. And on the o-  
ther part Deiphobus. Achilles be-  
ing not therewith content, was not  
at the skirmish. Palamedes moued  
by a certaine occasion, so prepared  
him selfe against Deiphobus, that  
he slew him: the warre on the one  
part & on y other was sharply stir-  
red vp & foughten, in y which manie a  
man did perish. Palamedes in this  
conflicte held the point, and the vo-  
ward, that the moze frely he might  
bolden & stirre vp his men to fight,  
& euen so as thei met, he slew Ser-  
pes

the ruine of Troy. 39. Alexander slew  
pedon the Troiane. And thinking  
to glorifie & to reioyce him selfe in  
this dede, Alexander shot him thro-  
row the bodie with an arrow. The  
other Trojanes seing that, cealled  
not to cast darts, as though Pala-  
medes had not bene dead, for whose  
death the Grekes wer disconfited,  
and wente backe vnto their campe,  
and the Trojanes persuing them,  
broke in, putte their campe oute of  
order, & burnt their ships. Achilles  
aduertised of this, dissent led y mat-  
ter, but Ajax & Telamonius vali-  
antly sustained y thinge battill the  
night departed y battel. The Gre-  
kes al y night long bewailed most he-  
nily Palamedes, because of his kno-  
ledge, equitie, vertue & clemencie: y  
Trojans likewise most rudely the  
death of Serpedon & Deiphobus.  
J. g. The

**The true hystorie of**

**T**he auncient Nestor al that night called the captaynes to counsell for to elect and choyse a head captayne to the armye, and if it semed expedient vnto the ym, to chole withoute anye further controuersye Agamemnon agayne. He asked, and Asye euerpe one to saie his aduice and minde, he shewed theym also, how that in times paste al thinges succeded prosperously, & that the whole hooste lyued fortunatly vnder the conducte of Agamemnon. Whereupō Agamemnon was chosen superiour by the whole consente of theym all. The next daye folowing the Trojanes went forth boldly to the batell, and so dyd Agamemnon, vntil that on bothe partes they were chased one from the other. But after the daye was well spent

**Troilus**

**the rayne of Troie. 40.**

**T**roilus retourneth with the firste into the filde, and foughte strongly, killyng and destroyinge, insomuche that he chased the Grekes into their tentes.

And agayne, the nexte daye followinge, the Trojanes set theym selues firste in the filde. And Agamemnon agaynst the: ther was a sore conflict seuen dayes continuallye, in so much that the Trojanes slew diuers lordes and captaynes of the Grekes. And Agamemnon obtayned a truce for two monethes, caused Palamedes and other Lordes of Grece honourablye to be buryed. Durynge the tyme of thys truce, Agamemnon sente vnto Achilles, Nestor, Ulixes and Diomedes, prayinge and despyng him to take deliberation, and to go to warre.

**F. in. Achil-**

### The true hystoꝛye of

Achilles being heuy and soꝛe trou-  
bled purposed not to geue one strok  
agaynst ꝑ Trojanes, as he had pro-  
mised Hecuba, foꝛ the great & sin-  
guler loue ꝑ he bare to Polixena,  
noꝛ receyued not the foꝛesaied em-  
bassadors with good coꝛtenaunce.  
But answered theym that he (all  
warre set a parr) desired peace.

Agamemnon perceiuing that, calde  
his lordes and captaynes, and also  
the better part of his men of warre  
to counsel, and to take deliberation  
what were beste to be done in this  
matter, & of this he asked euery mans  
advice. Menelaus began first to ani-  
mate Agamemnon hys brother to  
warre, and that foꝛ one Achilles he  
shuld not leaue of the interprise, the  
sayng them that the strength of the  
Trojans was greatly broken and  
demi-

### The ruyne of Troy .41.

demished thꝛough the absence of  
Hector, consyderinge that thei in al  
their bandes hadde none lyke vnto  
hym. Contrarye wyse Diome-  
des and Alices dyd sticelye affirme  
that Troilus was euen as wyse,  
and as valiaunt as euer was Hec-  
tor. Agaynst whome Menelaus  
resistynge, ceased not as befoꝛe to  
persuade the warre.

And to this purpose Calchas  
(taughte by the oracle) perswaded  
the warre, and in the same he pro-  
mised the Greckes to be victori-  
ous. The tyme of truce being expi-  
red, the Greckes went to the filde,  
vnder the conduct of Agamemnon,  
Menelaus, Diomedes and Aiaz,  
where thei fought verp strongelye  
to the great occision of the one part  
and of the other.

J. iij. Troy=

The true historie of

Troilus wounded Menelaus be-  
rye greuouslye, and slew manye,  
the other he chased at the poynte of  
hys sworde, so that the night se-  
perated theym. The nexte daye all  
the Greekes foughte stronglye a-  
gaynst the Trojanes, prepared to  
fight by Troilus and Alexander,  
Troilus hurte Diomedes, and did  
as muche pursuyng Agamemnon,  
and afterwarde manye other.

Thus thei continued sharply figh-  
tyng for certayne dayes, and a great  
numbre of men were smitten down  
on euery parte. Agamemnon con-  
siderynge that daye by daye he losse  
a great number of his men, & that he  
could no longer bere such losses, de-  
manded a truce for vi. monethes, &  
whiche thinge Priamus recited vnto  
the counsell, where that amonge  
all

the ruyne of Troie. .42.

all the assemblies, some with all  
their power withstode it, because  
of the longe truce whiche they de-  
manded: but rather they required  
to sacke the Grecianes, to pille and  
to spoyle theym of all their goodes,  
and to sette their shippes a fyre.

Yet notwithstanding after that  
euery man had sayde hys mynde,  
the truce by the consente of theym  
all, was graunted. Duringe the  
tyme of the truce, Agamemnon dyd  
royallye burye his people, and cau-  
sed Diomedes and Menelaus the  
whiche were hurte, to be moste di-  
ligentlye intreated, and as much did  
the Trojanes on their part.

Thys done, Agamemnon (the  
tyme of truce continuinge) wente  
hym selfe by the deliberation of the  
counsell, to Achilles to perswade

J. b.

hym

for Achilles and  
his men were so  
proud to be so  
muche in  
the hands of  
the Trojanes.

The true historie of

Troilus wounded Menelaus be-  
rye greuouslye, and slew manye,  
the other he chased at the poynte of  
hys sworde, so that the nighte se-  
perated theym. The nexte daye all  
the Greekes foughte stronglye a-  
gainste the Trojanes, prepared to  
fight by Troilus and Alexander,  
Troilus hurte Diomedes, and did  
as muche pursuynge Agamemnon,  
and afterwarde manye other.

Thus they continued sharply figh-  
tyng for certayne dayes, and a great  
numbre of men were smitten down  
on euery parte. Agamemnon con-  
siderynge that daye by daye he losse  
a great number of his men, & that he  
could no longer bere such losses, de-  
manded a truce for vi. monethes, &  
whiche thinge Priamus recited vnto  
the counsell, where that amonge  
all

the ruyne of Troie. .42.

all the assemblies, some with all  
their power withstode it, because  
of the longe truce whiche they de-  
manded: but rather they required  
to sacke the Grecianes, to pilke and  
to spoyle theym of all their goodes,  
and to sette their shippes a fyre.

Yet notwithstandinge after that  
euery man had sayde hys mynde,  
the truce by the consente of theym  
all, was graunted. Durynge the  
tyme of the truce, Agamemnon dyd  
royallye burie his people, and cau-  
sed Diomedes and Menelaus the  
whiche were hurte, to be moste di-  
ligentlye intreated, and as much did  
the Trojanes on their part.

Thys done, Agamemnon (the  
tyme of truce continuynge) wente  
hym selfe by the deliberation of the  
counsell, to Achilles to perswade

J. b.

hym

for Achilles and  
his warre  
to goe  
to the  
Trojanes  
and  
to  
the  
Trojanes  
and  
to  
the  
Trojanes



The true historie of

hym to the warre. Achilles trou-  
bled as before, withstode it, & wold  
be no traytour, but sayd that it wer  
better to demaunde peace: But be-  
cause that in this case with honesty  
he coulde denie Agamemnon no-  
thyng, he promysed hym that in the  
tyme of warre he woulde sende his  
men to ayde him, praying him y<sup>e</sup> for  
the rest he might be excused. Then  
Agamemnon heartly thanked him.  
The tyme of the war comming on,  
the Grekes & the Trojans prepa-  
red the selues one against another.  
Achilles first sent his Myrmidons  
prepared & apointed in good & suf-  
ficient order, the whiche caused the  
war to be a great deale y<sup>e</sup> stronger &  
greater: this not withstanding Troj-  
lus at the firste shooke wan, chased  
the Myrmidons, made robes and  
shyp

the ruine of Troy. -43-

Myrminges euen vnto the Grekes  
campe, and killd manye here & there  
as wel of the Grekes as of the Myr-  
midons, other he maymed verpe  
greatlye, and for all the resistauce  
that Iax Chelamonius thoughte  
to do y<sup>e</sup> Trojans returned to their  
citie with al honour and victorie.  
The nexte daye Agamemnon with  
the Grekes and the Myrmidons  
came firste into the filde, agaynst  
whom Troilus (after longe & ter-  
rible war vnto the death of many a  
man) had so strongly sustained & per-  
sued y<sup>e</sup> Myrmidons, y<sup>e</sup> some he cha-  
sed, & the other he slew on y<sup>e</sup> gorund  
For this cause, & to hurte his men,  
Agamemnon demaunded a truce for  
xxx. dayes, the whiche Priamus  
graunted hym, to do the lyke thyn-  
ges on hys parte.

After

The true hystorie of

After the truce, the Trojanes and the Grekes as before, beganne the war agayne, and foughte sharplye. Troilus the moste part of the daye was & first in the battell, he fought merueylously, and smote manye to the grounde. Then the Grekes & a great clamor & crie fled their waies. But when Achilles vnderstood that Troilus did so furiously spoil the Grekes, & therewith without ceasinge smote downe the Myrmidons, he came to & battell, & whom Troilus valiantly incontrred, that he wounded him very sore, wherof he was constrained, euen beyng hurt to depart frome the battell.

Thus thei continued the space of sixe daies. The seuenth daye bothe the hostes chased eche other, & wer constrained mutually to retye. Achilles

the ruyne of Troie. .44.

chilles beyng absent for a while because of his woundes & paynes, set in a raie, encouraged & commaunded his Myrmidons & strengthe & fierynes to set vpon Troilus person. The same day about the end therof, Troilus entred a horse backe very ioyful into the battell, whereof the Grekes beyng aduertised, cried out mainlye, so that the Myrmidons comminge to there ayde made theyr whole force and battell according to Achilles commaundement agaynst Troilus, by whome a great number of theym were slayne. In this cruell and stronge battell Troilus horse was wounded and fel downe betwixt his legges, so that Troilus being let throught the fall of hys horse, & the straytnes of his harness, was constrained to fall, whereof Achilles

upon none else could  
stay - roylng  
Achilles did it.

The true hystorie of

Achilles for  
all his woundes  
killed Memnon.

Achilles being aduertised, came w  
al speede, slew him, and would haue  
drawen him a spyde and caried hym  
away, but that he was let by Mem  
non, the whiche came sodenly vpon  
hym. This Memnon after he had  
taken away and deliuered the body  
of Troilus fro the enemies, woun  
ded Achilles, by meanes wherof he  
departed from the battel, the which  
Memnon perceyving, with a com  
pany of Trojanes perswaded him, of  
whom Achilles hauing knowledge,  
and his woundes beinge somewhat  
amended, fought in such sorte for a  
tyme, that through many a violent  
woundes he killede him, & so woun  
ded departed. After that & kynge of  
Perles was slayne, the rest fled to  
the towne, so that the night did see  
met and depart them. And therfore

the ruyne of Troy .45.

the next dai (the gates being sparde)  
Priamus sent vnto Agamemnon,  
demaundinge a truce for twentye  
dayes, the whiche was graunted  
him. Priamus caused Troilus and  
Memnon to be buried with greate  
pompe and triumph, and at well the  
Greeks as & Trojanes causd their  
dead corpses to be buryed. Heceba  
with all heynes & desolation la  
mented that Achilles had so cruel  
ly destroyed her two sonnes hec  
tor & Troilus so strong & valiant. &  
in her feminine counsell, she thought  
& purposed to reuenge such iniurie.  
Herfore she incited, monished, and  
perswaded her son Alexander to re  
uenge & iniurye done to him & his  
brethren: that is secretlye, and by  
spies to take Achilles vnprouided,  
and to kill hym.

Heceba for  
wife counge  
Alexander for  
son to Pri  
Alexander  
one  
for killing  
her sonnes  
for iniurye.

The

In this page is  
sent a rough  
of Hecuba, by herself do, in as much as Achilles had  
advised a plot  
her and her was  
to kill Achilles, she, after the will and answer of  
Priamus hadde promysed her vnto  
Alexander that there might be betwene  
them a constante and a perpetuall  
peace. Then was it purposed to lay  
an embushement of men in the  
temple of Apollo Thymbreus next  
vnto the gate of Troye, whither  
Achilles should come and entreate  
of this marriage, and this done, He-  
cuba would throughly holde her  
content and satisfied, so that Achil-  
les were slayne. The which thinge  
Alexander promysed to doe.

Therefore in the nyght a certain  
of the moste strongest of al the hoste  
were chosen, and layed with the  
watche

### the ruine of Troy. . . 16.

Watche worde in the foresaied tem-  
ple. Hecuba euen as she promised,  
sent vnto Achilles. Then he being  
in great loue with Polixena, pur-  
posed not to be faultye in his parte.  
The next daye folowing when A-  
chilles (hauing in his company An-  
tiochus Nestors sonne) was come  
to the place appointed, by and by, e-  
uen at his entring in, Paris stirde  
by his souldiers & spies, the which  
incontinent began to smite. Achil-  
les & Antiochus perceiuinge this,  
euen forth with cast their clokes a-  
bout their lefte armes, drew oute  
their swerdes and slew many. Ale-  
xander killed firste Antiochus, and  
wounded Achilles with many stro-  
kes. And thus died Achilles, whi-  
che coulde not resist that, that was  
so secretly prepared agaynst hym.  
Whose body Alexander commaun-  
ded

The true hystorie of

ded as a pray to be cast to the foules  
of the ayre. But Helennus besought  
him not to do so, but to deliuer it vn  
to the Greekes. And so thei bare it  
out with Antiochus vnto þe Gre-  
kes campe, wher Agamemnon cau-  
sed theyn to be buried with greate  
magnificence & honour. And to the  
ende he might the more commodi-  
ously buyde for Achilles a proper  
sepulchre, he obtayned a truce of  
Priamus. After this his great lor-  
des & familiers assembled vnto the  
conseil, to this end, that the charges  
and affayres of Achilles mighte be  
committed to Ajax his neyghbour  
where vnto Ajax answered, that  
Achilles had yet one sonne lefte a-  
lyue, named Neoptolemus, vnto  
whome the charges of hys father  
Achilles were moore due and con-  
uenient, then to any other, and ther  
fore

the ruyne of Troy. 47.

fore it were mete to call hym to the  
war, & to restore vnto him þe thing  
which pertayned vnto his father.  
Wherupon Menelaus was chosen  
to go into Scyria, to bryng Neop-  
tolemus oute of the handes of hys  
graundfather Lycomedes: to the  
which thyng the foresayd Lycome-  
des consented very wyllinglye.  
Then after that the time of truce  
was finished: Agamemnon prepa-  
red & led forth his host. And on the  
other side the Troyans issuing out  
of their citie, they met together, and  
fought strongly one agaynst the o-  
ther. Ajax being bare & without armer  
at þe clamor & bruite that was made,  
set him self in þe point of the battel,  
wher ther fell many as wel of þe one  
part as of þe other. Alexander w<sup>th</sup> his  
bow wel & strongly bet, slew diuers  
among whō he perced the bare side of  
G.ij Ajax the

Alexander  
Helen

**The true historie of**  
the whiche beinge soore wounded,  
turned him selfe, and persued Alex-  
ander, nor ceased not vntyll he had  
slayne hym. Ajax beinge thus  
brooken, and not able to doe anye  
more because of his wound which  
he had receiued, was borne into his  
tent, and after the dart was drawen  
out of his bodie, deceased. Alexan-  
ders body was brought into the ci-  
tie. Diomedes fought couragious-  
lye againste his enemies. But the  
Trojanes beyng very weyre fled  
vnto their citie, whome Diomedes  
chased vnto the walles. Then Aga-  
memnon with his men of warre,  
came nere, and camped al the night a-  
bout the walles of the citie, nor they  
ceased not to watche and spie y<sup>e</sup> one  
after the other. The next daye folo-  
wyng, Priamus caused the body of  
his sonne Alexander to be buried  
with

the ruine of Troye. 48.

with great pompe, whose death He-  
len for the greate and mutuall loue  
that was betwene theym lamented  
most sorowfully. And againe because  
that Paris hadde receyued her into  
his countrey most honourably, and  
humanely had intreated her. Pri-  
amus and Hecuba seing her in suche  
heuenesse, exhorted her not to forsake  
the Trojanes, nor yet desire againe  
the company of the Grecianes.  
The nexte daye Agamemnon ap-  
proched nie vnto the gate with hys  
armye, besiged the towne, and pro-  
voked the Trojanes to war. Pri-  
amus on the other syde, fortified and  
ramparde his citie, in the meane  
space euery man toke heede to hys  
charge, lokyng for ayde of Pente-  
silea & her Amazones. The which  
comming incontinentlye with her  
company, brought forth her armye  
against

Helen  
and her  
dear

Amazones  
and her  
company

The true hystorie of  
against Agamēnon, fought so valiantly  
for certain daies, & the Grekes  
wer chased vnto their campe, &  
partly ouercommēd, in so much that  
if Diomedes (although & great difficulte)  
had not resisted, the noble  
Penthesilea had burnt the Grekes  
shippes, & finally spoiled the. The  
battell ended, Agamēnon retired &  
continued in his campe. But Penthesilea  
ceased not from day to day furiously  
to scermithe, spoile, & to provoke  
the Grekes to fight. Agamēnon  
by deliberat counsel fortified his  
campe, & purposed not to go to war  
vntil Menelaus was returned. Wherefore  
Menelaus being now returned  
from Sciria, deliuered Achilles armes  
& other charges to Neoptolemus  
& whiche after he had receiued  
lamented very greatly in the Grekes  
campe about the tyme of his father  
Achilles. Penthesilea euen as she  
was

the tyme of Troy.

47.

was accustomed prepared & set her  
men to the field, & came euen to the  
Grekes campe. Against whom Neoptolemus  
& capten of the Myrmidons  
prepared him selfe, and in like maner  
Agamēnon, so the two went together.  
Neoptolemus made great  
murder, against whom Penthesilea  
resisted, & valiantly defended, & for  
certain daies they fought so vehemently  
of one and other they were many  
slayne. But at length Penthesilea  
hurt Neoptolemus, & whiche  
being mained through great paine  
and anger, slew Penthesilea & prince  
of the Amazones, & by this means  
the rest of the Trojans fled to  
the citie. So denly the Grekes compassed  
so the town, the walls, & fortresses  
of the Trojans, that it was impossible  
for them to eschue out of  
the towne any more.

U. liij

Anto

Penthesilea hurt  
Neoptolemus, & whiche  
being mained through great  
paine and anger, slew  
Penthesilea & prince  
of the Amazones.

The true hystorie of

Antenor, Polidamas and Eneas  
considerynge and wayynge well  
this thing, went vnto Priamus so-  
licitynghim to see, and by counsell  
to take aduise ment, what wer good  
to be done, as well for their goodes,  
as for them selues. The counsel be-  
ynge assembled, Priamus admoni-  
shed euerye man to save his minde.  
Vnto whom Antenor shewed that  
the most valiauntest princes & pro-  
tectors of the Trojanes common  
weale and libertie, the kinges chil-  
dren, and like wise the princes and  
captaynes straungers were consu-  
med: and that on the contrarie syde  
the moste strongest and valiauntest  
of Grece were yet liuyng, that is,  
Agamemnon, Menelaus, Neopto-  
lemus, no lesse excellent then his fa-  
ther Achilles, beside these, Diome-  
des, Ajax Locrus, and manye other  
stronge,

the rayne of Trope.

stronge, craftie, and experte men, as  
Nestor & Ulixes, & that the Troys  
anes wer inclosed on all sides, bese-  
ged, and almost broken and destruy-  
ed. He counseled therfore to be much  
better to restore Helen, and all that  
Alexander and his had taken & ca-  
ried awaye, and that so the peace  
should be made. After that they had  
sufficiently spoken of this purpose  
and matter, the pusante Amphima-  
chus Priamus sonne stode vp, and  
accused the dedes and the saynges  
of these, whiche fauoured the coun-  
sel and wil of Antenor, and shewed  
that they shoulde rather take vpon  
them to send their host to the feld,  
and assaile their enemies in their  
campe, so that they myghte other  
byrnyng the victoory with them, or els  
ouercommed, die manfully for their  
countrepe. Thys done Eneas by

G. b.

swete

*Amphimachus was  
not his opinion of  
Antenor (p. 626)  
from not read  
out by or be vir-  
tuous or dy-  
manfully.*



The true hystorie of

Swete & lowly words spake against  
Amphimachus persuading peace. At  
the last Priamus stode by couragious-  
ously, embracing & laying many e-  
uill dedes vnto Antenor & Eneas,  
as to thē that wer the first authors  
of the war, & that embassadors wer  
sent into Grece. Also that the selfe  
same Antenor beinge ambassadoꝝ, &  
returning from Grece, complained  
him that he was contumeliously  
entreated, & that he therfore with al  
his pouer persuaded war. Further  
more, he cast this in Eneas teethe, &  
he & Alexander had rauished Helen,  
and brought awei a great bouty out  
of Grece. Therfore Priamus was  
well assured y peace ought not, nor  
could not be made betwene thē. & he  
Priamus com munded thē to be redy  
& diligently (after y signe were ge-  
uen) to issue out of y gates, other to  
winne

the ruyne of Troye. 51.

to inne triumphantly, or to die ba-  
liantly. After y Priamus had thus  
spoken, he dimissed the counsel, & ac-  
companied w Amphimachus went  
his waies, sayng vnto him that he  
was in great doubt y he, his costre  
and his goodes shuld be betrayed, &  
deliuered by thē that had demanded  
peace, into y handes of his enemies.  
Also he perceiued, that thei mighte  
haue ayde & fauour of the best parte  
of all the comon people, & therfore  
he was minded to put thē to death,  
and if y thing wer wisely handled,  
he trusted not onely to defende his  
countrey, but also to overcome hys  
enemies. Following this purpose,  
he prayed and induced Amphima-  
cus to be faithfull and fauourable  
vnto him, & daily to be redy & prepa-  
red to accomplish his interprise the  
better and withoute suspicion.

And

The true hystorie of

And to bring this to passe, Amphimachus counseled him to cal the to supper, and to sayne some sacrifice, and sodenly so to take the. Amphimachus promysed to doc it, and afterwardes departed fro Priamus. The self same dai Antenor, Polidamas, Alcigon, Amphidamas, and Dolon beinge assembled together, merueyled greatly at the pertinacite of the king, and founde it to stragg a thinge that he loued rather to suffer his countreye, his princes, and lordes perishe, then to make anye peace. wherunto Antenor answered that he had found a mete remedye for them al, so that al they wold be faythful. Thei bounde them selues with one mynde vnto it. After that he saw the thyng to be so agreed vnto, he sent vnto Eneas, signifying vnto him that the land muste  
be

the ruyne of Troye. 112.

be betraied, and he to saue him selfe and his it was nedful, to send some one to Agamemnon to declare with diligence and withoute suspition their wil and minde, in as muche as thei had sene Priamus, when anye man spake vnto him of prace depart from the counsell very angrye, fearing lest he should excogitate & inuent some newe interpretise. Thei all promysynge this with one accorde, sent secretly Polidamas the which was lest suspected amonge them, to Agamemnon. Now when he was come to the Grecianes campe, he declared vnto Agamemnon the mind and wil of his companions. wherfore Agamemnon at that night did secretly assemble his counsell, & declared what he had perceiued of the Troynes, and herupon he demaunded euery mans aduice. It seemed  
good

**The true hystorie of**

And to bring this to passe, Amphi-  
machus counseled him to cal the to  
supper, and to sayne some sacrifice,  
and sodenly so to take the. Amphi-  
machus promysed to doe it, and af-  
terwardes departed fro Priamus.  
The self same dai Antenor, Polida-  
mas, Caligon, Amphidamas, and  
Dolon beinge assembled together,  
merueyled greatly at the pertinaci-  
te of the king, and founde it to strag-  
a thinge that he loued rather to suf-  
fer his countreie, his princes, and  
lordes perishe, then to make anye  
peace. wherunto Antenor answe-  
red that he had found a mete reme-  
dye for them al, so that al they wold  
be faythful. Thei bounde them sel-  
ues with one mynde vnto it. After  
that he saw the thyng to be so agre-  
ed vnto, he sent vnto Eneas, signi-  
fying vnto him that the land muste  
be

**the ruyne of Troye.**

be betraied, and he to saue him selfe  
and his it was needful, to send some  
one to Agamemnon to declare with  
diligence and withoute suspition  
their wil and minde, in asmuche as  
thei had sene Priamus, when anye  
man spake vnto him of prace depart  
from the counsel very angrie, fea-  
ryng lest he should excogitate & in-  
uent some newe interprise. Thei all  
promysynge this with one accorde,  
sent secretly Polidamas the which  
was lest suspected amonge them, to  
Agamemnon. Now when he was  
come to the Grecianes campe, he de-  
clared vnto Agamemnon the mind  
and wil of his companions. wher-  
fore Agamemnon al that night did  
secretly assemble his counsell, & de-  
clared what he had perceiued of the  
Troyes, and herbyon he demaun-  
ded euery mans aduise, It semed  
good

The true history of  
 good unto the al that felite shulde  
 be kept with the traitours Troj-  
 ans. But Ulysses and Nestor said  
 they feared the enterprise. Agamemnon  
 whome spake Neoptolemus, so  
 that there was a dissension amonge  
 them. But yet finally they agreed,  
 to haue a sure watche worde of Poly-  
 damas the which shoulde be car-  
 ied by Sinon to Eneas, Anchises,  
 and Antenor. Then went Sinon  
 unto Troie, & forasmuch as Am-  
 phimachus had not yet deliuered  
 the keyes to the keepers, Sinon  
 gaue the watche worde, wherby he  
 knewe of Eneas and Antenor the  
 whole matter, the which he repor-  
 ted to Agamemnon. They wer all  
 of this mynde, to promyse them  
 their saythe, to confirme their ali-  
 aunce, and on all partes to bynde  
 them with an othe, vnder this con-  
 dition,

the myne of Troie. 53.  
 dition, of Antenor, Eneas, Mele-  
 gon, Polydamas and Dolon wold  
 deliuer by the towne the next night  
 folowynge, that then they woulde  
 kepe their whole saythe and pro-  
 myse with them, and their wyues,  
 children, frendes, familiers & ney-  
 ghbours, and that in foreme of the  
 foresayd, all that they woulde de-  
 maunde, shoulde be graunted them.  
 This agreement thus appoynted,  
 and saythe promysed on euery part,  
 and an othe taken, Polydamas per-  
 swaded to bring the hoste by night  
 to the gate called Sca, where that  
 withoute there was an horse heade  
 grauen vpon the portall, and An-  
 tenor, and Anchises hauyng  
 their Garrison there, shoulde  
 in the nyghte open the gates to  
 the Grekes, holdynge by in  
 the ayre the burning flame of fyre,  
 the

The true hystorie of

the which they counted among the  
selues to be the signe and token of  
their prodicion, that is to wit, that  
the Grekes seing it shuld not dout  
to approche and entre, and that ther  
were men ready ther to bring them  
vnto the place where the king was.  
After that the compacte and agre-  
mente was thus accorded, Pol-  
damas returned into the cite, decla-  
red what was done, aduertised An-  
tenor, Eneas and other of this con-  
spiracie, to bringe al theyr men by  
night to the gate of Seca, & which  
thei should open listyng by the for-  
saied flame into the ayre, and so to  
let in the Grecianes. Antenor and  
Eneas were readye by night at the  
foresayde gate, where thei receyued  
Ptoptolemus, vnto whome & his  
men of armes, thei listynge by the  
flame, opened the gates. And doing  
this

The ruyne of Troie. 84.

this, thei thought vpon their owne  
departure, as a souerayne remedy of  
their prodicion and treason, where-  
vnto Ptoptolemus dyd succoure &  
ayde them. Ptoptolemus entred  
in, & sette an order and a garrison in  
the towne: and by Antenor was  
conueyed and brought into the kin-  
ges palace, wher was the garrison,  
and the soueraigne defence of al the  
Troianes, and from thence he pur-  
sued and chaast Priamus vntyll he  
came before the temple of Jupiter  
Mercurus, where he at the last kilde  
hym. Hecuba also flyng with Po-  
litena met Eneas, & deliuered her  
vnto his keepinge, whome he set in  
his father Anchises house. Andro-  
macha and Cassandra hid them sel-  
ues within Minercus temple, the  
Grekes ceased not al that night lōg  
to pylle, destroy, spoyle and cary a-  
way

The true hystorie of

sway, when it was daye, Agamemnon caused all his to be called into the castel, and ther he gaue thanks vnto the gods, prayd his host very greatly, commaunded the bouty to be brought in, which he equally deuided to euery one of them. This done, he asked counsell and euery mans aduise, whether it wer mete to obserue & kepe their faith promised to Eneas and Antenor the betrayers of their countrey. Wherunto euery man with one voyce answered to be lawfull. Then they called for them to deliuer them such thynges as pertayned vnto them. Then Antenor demaunded licence to speake, the whiche thinge Agamemnon graunted him. Antenor at þe begynnyng of his oration gaue thanks vnto the lordes of Grece. Furthermore, he declared howe þe  
Helenus

the ruine of Troy. . ss.

Helenus & Cassandra at all times had desired & counselled their father to peace, and that Achilles at the persuation of the foresaid Helenus was buried. Therefore Agamemnon by the minde of his counsell, set Helenus and Cassandra at liberty. Helenus prayd Agamemnon for Hecuba & Andromacha, geuing him to vnderstande, that they alwaies bare him good will, vnto who also libertie, by the sentence & mind of his counsel was graunted. In the meane time, he deuided the bouty againe, prayd & gaue thanks vnto þe gods, offered sacrifices, & purposed to retorne & depart the fift day: vpon the which day, there sodenly arose greate and horrible tempestes, so that they were for  
þe tyme constrained to tarpe.

H. 9.

Calcas

The true historye of

Calchas answered them, that they had not done their duetye to þ gods infernall. Neoptolemus remembred that Polixena for whom his father Achilles perished was not founde in the kinges castel. Then Agamēnon caused Antenor to be called, & commaunded him to finde out Polixena with al diligence, and to present her vnto hym. Then went Antenor to seeke for Polixena whiche was hidden in Eneas house, and brought her to Agamēnon, & deliuered her to Neoptolemus, & whiche nye vnto his fathers tombe put her to death most cruelly. Agamemnon prouoked against Eneas for the cōcelement of Polixena, commaūded him quickly to depart the countre the whiche thinge Eneas did. His lands Agamemnon gaue vnto Antenor. After this Agamemnon departed

the rayne of Troye. . 50 .

parted oute of the citie as a conqueror. Helen now beinge in moze hurtines and sorow then euer she was before, was caried agayne by her husbaude Menelaus into her countrey. Helenus with his mother Hecuba, Cassandra his sister, & Andromacha his brother Hector's wif, went into Theronesse. Se here are the thynges that Dares Phrygius hath wozitten of the actes and dedes done at Troye. In the which place after the warres, there dwelt & remained certen of the line and kindred of Antenor. The war betwene the Grekes and the Trojans continued the space of ten yeaeres, syx monethes, and twelue dayes. Ther were slayne of the Grekes as Dares Phrygius hath woziten, the nūbre of eyght hundred four score and syx thousande. Of Trojans bu-

The true hystoꝛye of  
 tyl the betraipng of the cite, in nu-  
 bꝛe vi. C. lxxvi. M. Eneas depar-  
 ted out of the countrey with þ ship-  
 pes wherewith Paris had made  
 his biage frō Grece, in nūbꝛe xxij.  
 And there folowed him men of all  
 ages in nūbꝛe M M M. C C C.  
 And Antenor M M. and D. He-  
 lenus & Andromacha a M. C C.  
 Thus endeth þ hystoꝛie of Dares.

The names of the Troaynes  
 which slew the Prynces  
 of Grece.

The first Hector slew Prote-  
 silaus, Patroclus Merion,  
 Boetes Archilocus, Prote-  
 nor, Deipenoz, Dornus Polixen-  
 nus, Phidippus, zantippus. Leon-  
 teus Polibetus. Serpedon Lepes-  
 demon. Luso, Epistrophus.  
 Schedus

the ruyne of Troy - 57.

Schedius Maimentus and Dar-  
 lamon. Eneas Amphimachus and  
 Mircus. Alexander slew Palame-  
 des, Antilochus and Ajax. Ajax  
 Chelamonius and Alexander kild  
 eche other.

There ensucth also the names  
 of the Captaynes Troaynes  
 slayne by the Grekes.

Achilles slew Euphemus, Hippo-  
 tus, Plebeius, Asteri, Liconius,  
 Euphorbius, Hector, Mennon.  
 Neoptolemus slew Penthesilea,  
 Priamus, and Polyxena nigh vn-  
 to the tumbꝛe of Achilles his father  
 Diomedes slew zantippus, Mne-  
 stus, Epistrophus, & Demeneus

Menelaus ozation vnto the  
 Troaynes for the re-  
 petition of Helen.

M. liij. M



Menelaus oration.



**Y**f Paris wold have  
 kepte anye sparke of  
 reason, or of hone-  
 stie (O ye people of  
 Troye) truelye we  
 shulde now nedde no-  
 thinge wether it were of counsels,  
 or of armes, or of legation: but cleue  
 contrary we shoulde lue in our hou-  
 ses at reste and without detriment  
 or losse: your goodes also and youre  
 persons shuld be in greater & more  
 sure tranquillitie. But the thyng  
 which Paris hath chosen, settynge  
 voluptuousnes in the place of ver-  
 tue (O ye people of Troye) hath in-  
 uited and prouoked vs to come hy-  
 ther, not for to molest any man vn-  
 iustly, but for to repete if it be law-  
 ful for vs, the thing þ is our owne.  
 Therefore pe se from your walles &  
 hie pynacles the men of warre of  
 Grece

Menelaus oration. .58.

Grece nie vnto you in as greete a  
 numbꝛe, as in triumphant pꝛepara-  
 tion and order. But yet we haue  
 wel forsene and considered hether-  
 to to be discrete, & to do no maner of  
 thing against reason and iustice: for  
 notwithstandinge we haue our ar-  
 mes in our handes disployed, yet it  
 is so, that we had rather vse swete  
 wordes, to the end that we hauing  
 recovered by wordes only the thing  
 that pertayneth vnto vs, maye in-  
 continent retier: yf not to finish the  
 thing that we haue already begun.  
 And as our purpose is not lightly  
 to set our handes to our wepons: so  
 it is not for vs to abstaine if ye wil  
 annihilate & lytle esteeme our liga-  
 tion and request. It is now in you  
 to chose, whether it be more dearer  
 vnto you to prefer the pleasure of  
 Paris aboue your owne wealthe  
 H. v. and

**Menelaus oration.**

and libertie, or els with Helen to  
be exempte from al warre. Certen  
it is, that continually vnto this dai  
we haue reiected all the faulte in  
Paris only nor would not, yf anye  
wronge wer done vnto you, attri-  
bute the same to þe comon people of  
Troy: althoughe that the yssue and  
the deliberation of thys assenble,  
shall other confirme onre opinion,  
or certenly declare openly the dede  
to pertaine onely to Paris, but the  
enterprise vnto all. And yf in tel-  
lyng poure aduice and minde in the  
counsel, ye fauor Paris any thing at  
al, ye shall declare your selues to be  
þe principal of these dedes: but contra-  
ry wyle, yf beyonde the iudgement  
and wyll of him ye do after right &  
equite, al the crime shall finally re-  
doune vnto hym. But my cu-  
some is not to make so longe a re-  
hera

**Menelaus oration. - 87 -**

herfall of suche thynges, and it  
seemeth to stande with good rea-  
son. Be ye wel assured I pray you,  
that for one vniust cause I would  
not once open my mouth to speake,  
and for a good and iuste cause I  
esteme that with fewe wordes I  
maye greatlye satisfie and content  
you. Therfore I thoughte in thys  
case ( althoughe I haue bene cu-  
stomed to vse a certayne prolixite )  
to be verpe mete and conuenient to  
speake succinctlye and bryefelye.

This thyng in verpe trueth is  
suche, that it requireth no laborious  
nor no difficulte meanes, conside-  
ryng that there resteth nothyng,  
but with one simple and casy orati-  
on to ouercume his aduersarye.

Now Paris tell me, by the greate  
God Jupiter, hast thou not ravis-  
hed the thing þe was none of thine?  
Make

**Menelaus oration.**

Make restitution then, haste thou not taken it without any right and by violence: Then thou oughtest to be punished. Thou must knowe of two thinges one, other that thou shew that thou hast taken nothyng or yf thou confesse it, that at the lest thou do cesse in wyl vniustly to defend it. I thinke thou dost not bot safe to denye that thou hast spoyled me of my goodes to me most derest, and most precious, for I know that thou dost desier to be praysed of thy euil dede. And therfore it wer more than reason y thou shouldest beare thy selfe of such an enterpryse vpon vs. And although that we haue receyued thee vnto vs as a straunger, yet thou hast recompensyd vs more cruellye then an enemye. Esteeme it not at all that he, by an honest and an open enterpryse might doe vs so  
great

**Menelaus oration. . 60 .**

great an iniurie, nor repute him not so braue a manne, and vs so weake to suffer suche iniurie, yf he had gotten vs knowledge of that that he enterprised. But I praye you to here how the thyng was done. Paris as it is to be presumed hath rected the facte vnto you, not as it is, but all to his owne aduantage, wyllynge with his euil dede to couer a leasynge. Of al men the which offende there is scarcelye one that wil know and confesse his faulte, but with all their power goe aboute to disguise the tructh: to this ende, that partly they maye receyue great emolument and profite, and partlye be taken for men of honestye. The thing purposely enteded was thus done. Paris on a certayne daye as well accompanied with manye as ryche appoynted, came into La-

**Menelaus oration.**

consa to make muster of hys owne  
persō, & after þ he had ben in Spar  
ta, amōg al other thīges he vfed vn  
to euery mā (sayning a certen good  
nes & modeste) great humanite and  
sweetenes, & that because he desired  
to obtain som noble & honest loges  
when I preceiued þ, I esteemed no  
thing more honorabable & worthy of  
nobilitie, thē to minister vnto him þ  
thing þ was necessary for a strāger:  
therefore I opened my gate vnto  
him, & volūtariouly cōmunicated  
al þ I had & esteemed most dere & pre  
ci⁹, sauiḡ my wife & my doughter,  
not thinking any thing (O ye peo  
ple of Troie) of al this þ chaunfed  
afterwards. I thought verily that  
Jupiter was i a maner þchise & pri  
cipal cōductor of this his cōminge,  
also I was perswaded þ he was as  
egal & in like cōdition w the gods þ

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**Menelaus oration.** . 61.

receiuethe another mā, as he which  
is so humanly & gentily receiued:  
but this man to be much more boū  
den, in as much as he hath receiued  
more goodnes & profite, then he of  
whō he receiued it. W what greate  
good wil thinke ye, shall we now  
honor & obserue þ noble & excellent  
mā Antenor, we wish him al good  
nes & honour more & more, & desire  
nothing lesse, thē þ any such misfor  
tune shuld come or chaūce vnto his  
familie. And of my part I vfed to  
wards my gest all sweetnes & benign  
ite. Let Paris come now into the  
plaine & say if any necessary thig re  
quired, was denied him? Or yf he  
know þ we haue endured his long  
tarynge wyth anye heynesse or  
tediousnes: hath he not cōtinually  
receiued swere it muche or lyttle  
the thyng that pleased hym?

hath

**Menelaus oration.**

Hath he by any meanes soner known then reprehended our auarice and mecanicall scarcenes? Hath he perceyued that anye man hath done hym wronge? If he accuse vs of anye of these foresayde thynges, let him shewe it, and I shall frelye confesse that he receyued not the thousande part of that, that he hath deserued. But for asmuche as in this matter he can say nothyng, so lyke wyse it behoueth no man to speake of it. But so it is that the faythful opinion which we conceyued of hym, was the cause, that we suffered hym to dwell amonge vs with great assuraunce and liberty, and without any suspicion no more then of a familer frende, the which thyng maye accustomedly chaunce to all men: and al those thynges the which be ryght and reason oughte to

**Menelaus oration. . 62.**

to be holpe and inuioiabile (O ye people of Troye) he hath intierly turned by syde do wne. If further more, euill for good, malicoulnce for hospitalite, rapine for lodgyng, iniurye for honour, for good saythe he hath rememberd al crueltie. He had no feare of the goddes, nor no reuerence to his benefactors, nor to you, & much lesse to his father Priamus, the which we learned to be a great obseruer of the gods and of religion, and very careful that his son shoulde not commit anye suche acte or misdeede. But Paris nothing regarding al these thynges hath rauished my wyfe, and stolen my treasure & ryches, besides that he hath taken away my seruantes, and dyuers other thynges. But what nede is it of so longe a tale, principally vnto those to whō the thinge is notorius? The thynges I. which

**Menelaus oration.**

Whiche he hath brought hither doe  
sufficiently shewe howe greatly he  
hath spoiled me. Certes he is now  
riche to my greate losse and hinde-  
rance. And to knowe more largely  
the vnworthynes of the fact, it ne-  
deth not to send any man, but to go  
into Paris house, and to question  
with him vnder this maner. How  
is this woman thine, whiche thou  
possessist? Kepest thou Helen in  
thy house spoused by the righte of  
marriage, as Priamus holdeth thy  
mother? Then other as Chamfast of  
the case he shall falselye denie it, or  
els if he wil tell the trueth, he shall  
openly confesse his euil dede. For  
none of you in y<sup>e</sup> meane space ought  
to thinke me importune, if I in my  
oration do speake freely: for at y<sup>e</sup> first  
we can not obtayne the thyng that  
is ours. And of your selues ye can  
not comprehend the verite of y<sup>e</sup> dede,  
of

**Menelaus oration. 63.**

pf it were not largely declared vnto  
you. By this meanes it shall be  
easie to iudge what an vnworthye  
and how vnfortunate this dede is.  
And if one mā do recite openly the  
thyng wherewith he was offended,  
he is greuous vnto those that haue  
committed or done suche like thin-  
ges: how is it reasonable that they  
shoulde scandalise and shame them  
selues, which are wounded & hurt  
with the selfe same dede? Further-  
moore it is not possible to make a  
mans quarel appeare iuste, pf he first  
declare not the authaur of y<sup>e</sup> crime  
to be culpable. Thou seest the how  
euident and how iust our cause is.  
Wherebye there are but two pointes  
that maye iustifie him that is accu-  
sed, y<sup>e</sup> is to swete, that other he hath  
committed the crime, or els pf it so  
be, that with good righte he hath  
committed it. If Paris then can not

**Menelaus oration.**

denye suche rape not proue it iuste,  
that which resteth is of it selfe eu-  
dent ynough. What honest reason  
shall he allege? I haue taken her,  
saith he, I holde her, in no wyse  
be not tedious. To haue taken her,  
to holde her, is not ynough Paris.  
He might haue caused some one to  
take that away, the which he ought  
not to take, & althoughe he possesse  
the thing that is none of his, yet for  
al that it is not to be sayed, that in-  
continent he hath gotten the iuste  
possessio of þ thing so rauished: but  
so if ther be no vnrighteousnes nor  
wronge: nor we ought not to haue  
respect to the thing which we haue  
rauished, but muche more be what  
reason, the which thing we ought  
much more in suche a case to consi-  
der. Thou seest that sacriligious  
persons remaine not unpunished  
when thei take or take the thyng  
consec-

**Menelaus oration. 64.**

consecrated vnto the goddes. Fur-  
thermore, yf the possession of the  
thyng wer ynough to defend hym,  
whosoever should haue possession,  
should also be sone iustified. Now  
(as me thinketh) men shuld thinke  
that to be a vitious thing that anye  
man shoulde holde and possesse the  
thinge whiche of right pertayneth  
not vnto him. It is not sufficiēt for  
a man to lay his hand vpon a thing,  
but he muste of necessity haue some  
right vnto it. Yf Paris after he had  
chased away his father, and before  
vsurped the kyngdō, wold be lord  
ouer you and your goodes, shoulde  
he be esteemed to tak vpon him thin-  
ges honest & reasonable. But con-  
trarywise, his father beinge so se-  
cretly prouoked coulde not indure  
it, nor you nother being aduertised  
of the thing, but should rather este-  
me him woorthye as a misdoer to be

A. 17

puni-

**Menelaus oration.**

punished. Therefore thou shouldest not excuse thy self to haue taken the thing, but to shew in taking thereof not to haue don amis: for y<sup>e</sup> right is on my side, yf Priamus be an equal iudge. But he saith, we that dwell in this part of the erth, & y<sup>e</sup> that do inhabite the other, are perpetual enemies. There is some right & reason to take, yll, & beare away the goodes of our enemies, so there be no other fault. Truth it is Paris: but is it reasonable to lodge with a mans enemy, to receiue gistes, & other honest thinges? And as touching thy selfe, thou hast receiued y<sup>e</sup> thou most desirest. Alas, y<sup>e</sup> shouldest not euē at the beginning of thy coming (O noble Paris) approached so, but rather auoyded the loges of thyne enemy: thou shouldest not haue receiued any benefit, nor haue bene so familiar with those, whose per-

**Menelaus oration.** 65

perpetual enemy thou reputest thy selfe before. And yf for a certayne tyme thou vsedest theym as good frendes, how happened it, that afterwards thou vsedest them as enemies? And in al this foresaid time there was not in me, wherw<sup>th</sup> thou mightest haue bene offended, & therfore thou hast none occasion of any quarel. Yf the at y<sup>e</sup> beginning thou heldest vs for enemies, why didest thou dissemble it: why laidest thou other wise then thou thoughtest in thy heart? And if afterwards thy wyl & mind being chaunged, thou wouldest offend vs, answere vs by the goddess, for what demerite of ours. Certes y<sup>e</sup> canst bring no reason at al, but that afterwards thou conceiuedest in thy braine a very detestable dede, to enter into my house as a giste, and to depart as an enemy. Furthermore, to cloke thine astute

**I. iij** and



Menelaus oration.

and craftines with faire wordes,  
thou thoughtest to disguise & de-  
face thy misdeede. But yet thou canst  
not persuade y<sup>e</sup> dede to any man li-  
uyng otherwise then it is, because  
thy wordes are repugnant to natu-  
re. For the thing y<sup>e</sup> we commonly  
do speake, ought to haue some agre-  
ment w<sup>th</sup> nature. If Paris had gone  
into Lacedemonia with a nauie of  
ships, or w<sup>th</sup> a great host of men wel  
appointed, yf he had openly decla-  
red his enmite, if w<sup>th</sup> the swerde in  
hand, or w<sup>th</sup> shakinge of his spere he  
had done some force, it had ben rea-  
son he should haue caried away the  
victorye, other through fortune, or  
els by vertu & strength: be it so that  
he had taken the towne, & the men,  
then Helen shoulde haue chaunced  
vnto him as a part of his bouty, let  
him hold her, let her serue him. But  
we abuse our selues, taking vice for  
the

Menelaus oration. 66.

the wages that men ought to recei-  
ue of war. And although thou didst  
shew in al thinges, as in ships,  
countenaunce, wordes, in maner of  
lyuyng, & conuersation sygnes of  
peace, yet the end was far contrary  
to y<sup>e</sup> beginnynge. Let it be knowen  
that victorye doeth farre differ from  
theste, & soden takinge wittely ad-  
orned with warly vertue. For vic-  
torye doth declare the nobilitie of the  
man, & pusillanimite of such as ac-  
complishe by treason, that they can  
not by the honestie of vertue. It is  
not peradventure to much vnrea-  
nable (so that the lawes of warre  
permit & suffer it) that greates men  
father them selues with goodes of  
their inferiours. Yea, but of his  
frewoyl to attempt vnto the goodes  
of y<sup>e</sup> more vertues, of whō mē durst  
never declare them selues enemies,  
is truly a dede of extortion, & wor-  
thy

Henelaus oration.

thye to be punished. And because  
we haue endured and suffered great  
iniury & wronge, we haue brought  
our army into yeur countre & pos=  
sessions, not as authoꝛs of wronge  
and euil doinges, but as reuengers  
of iniurye. As touchyng the rest, I  
persuade my selfe y it is well kno=  
wen and perceiued by diuers poin=  
tes, that there remaineth nothyng  
in Paris but dishonour. Ne=  
uertheles our wil & mind hath ben  
rather to vse swords then weapons,  
and that for many reasons. First be=  
cause it is a very worthy act for an  
honest man, not lightye to laye his  
his hand vpon his weapon, but ra=  
ther attempt, if it be possible other=  
wise to recouer the thing pretended.  
Furthermoze, leske it should seeme  
iuste vnto vs for the misdede of one  
alone, to make a vniuersal punishme=  
ment, the which thinge in war ne=  
cessary

Henelaus oration. 67.

essarily doeth chaunce. Ther men  
can not pardon nor spare the inno=  
centes, for whosoever falleth must  
nedes remaine. Fearing then lest  
such cases should chaunce, or y any  
of you should fall into such affaires  
wherewith ye would not be mole=  
sted, we refuse not that the contro=  
uersy be ended by legations & suffra=  
ges, for we beleue the diuine fa=  
uour is most commonly conuersant  
in martiall affaires, y which we do  
see euery day in a maner to fauoure  
not those that interprise moste, but  
those that haue moste iuste cause.  
Wherfore this cause abatyege our  
courage, haue first of al vscd legati=  
ons, to the intent if that alone might  
suffice to the decision of our act, we  
shuld nede none other thing: other=  
wise we trusting to y diuine helpe,  
and fauour because of the equitie &  
truth of our cause, we come finally

**Menelaus oration.**

to the second effort & helpe. Where-  
fore consider the one and the other,  
and compare the fact & dede of war,  
with verbal disceptation, weapons  
with words: lykewise considering  
the present felicity, and the misfortu-  
nes y may chance to suche thinges,  
chuse of two wayes the better. It  
is very necessarie (O ye people of  
Troye) in such matters to be ripe  
and diligent counsel: for ye knowe  
right wel, that an error committed,  
can not afterwarde be restored to  
his perfectnes againe. But before  
the war beginneth, al his entyre and  
whole: and caspe it is not to fall in-  
to suche inconuenience, but to flie  
and by mature deliberatiō to auoyd  
it. For when the hand is lift vp to  
the battell, the euils & misfortunes  
encrease about ende, vnto y whiche  
victory alone, & no other condition  
be it neuer so modest, can geue anye  
final

**Menelaus oration. 68.**

final end. Take hede therfore, y ye  
chuse not war in the place of peace,  
lest that after ye haue felt the incō-  
modities of the war, ye repent you  
when the occasion shalbe voyd and  
gone. Furthermore, yf nother war  
nor no other daunger shuld ensue &  
so low, yet it were necessarie euer-  
more to chuse the thyn y wer iust  
and reasonable. For this is verie  
certaine y suche men haue the accom-  
plishment of their desires. Nowe  
if ye will afterwarde examine the  
thinge, ye shall haue no leasure, al-  
though ye haue a contrary wyll, to  
do otherwyse. Se ye not the cōpa-  
nies of the Grecians spred about al  
your countrey in so great a numbze  
that it being so litle and so narrowe  
can scarcely receiue thē? The whi-  
che not withstanding they be thus  
gathered oute of diuers places, yet  
they haue al one wyll to reuenge e-  
uen

**Menclaus oration.**

men vnto the end al those, that haue receyued inturie. And in very dede they are so ready & so purposed to do their best, that it is no neede to bynd them by an othe, for they them selues haue so bounde them selues. & so religious and so strapte an othe, that yf they would refuse it, menne might most easely cōstrayne them. Now what man is so vnprouided of good wit, that wil not render by the thing, the which finally he may leese & greate detrimēt and losse? Shal he delai it at al (O Iupiter) because of the vncertayne pssue and end of the warre? No by the gods, the end is not vncertayne, nor it is not to be doubted but that equitie shal receyue her rewarde before vnrighteousnes: and that the iust shal receyue another maner of retribution, then the fauters of iniquitie, yf we neede not to doubt nether of the

**Menclaus oration.**

the one nor of the other, certaynely it is then vndoubtful, y thei which haue the iuster cause shalbe victors and superiors in the war. And as concerning those which ye hope to haue to succur & ayde you: I am sure that many of our men wyl regarde them no more, then yf ye wer sure to haue a greater nūbre. And I say this, y if the rest of y men of warre woulde stande styl without smytynge of any stroke, that Ulixes alone is sufficient to annihilate all your allies & confederates, and by wisdom and a fortunable spirit to destroye the whole multitude. This that I do saye, is not that I refuse or auoyde the warre, or that I am otherwyle desirous of newe assaues. Certes it is very easy for me to speake many other thynges, but it is not nedeful. For if ye take not pleasure in the thynges afore

**Menelaus oration.**

spoken, we shoulde but in bayne  
goe any further. Nowe I doe call  
the great Jupiter hospital, and all  
the other goddes and spirites the  
rulers of this prouince to witnes,  
that we beynge fyrst styde and pro-  
uoked, are come in armys agaynste  
Troye, and yet at thys present doe  
desyre to ende thys matter by wo-  
rdes onelye: and that we begynne  
not, nor by anye meanes doe styre  
by warre, but as constrained by  
oure enemyes.

**F I N I S.**

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